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Part One
Pages 1-8

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SUNDAY WAS NOT SO DRY

Saloon Keepers Observed the Law Less Strictly Yesterday.

SODA WATER VENDORS UNMOLESTED

The Police Had No Occasion to Arrest Hotel Keepers—As for Clubs, They Were Undisturbed.

A GREAT EXODUS OF THIRSTY CITIZENS

Drinks Freely Sold in Summer Resorts and Towns Near the City—The General Sunday Law Widely Observed.

The police of New-York, in the enforcement of the excise law yesterday, simply held the position they gained the Sunday before, and rested on their arms. Taken as a whole, the city was "wetter" than on June 30 and July 7, if the saloons are considered.

Magistrate Flammer's rulings in the Hotel Metropole case demonstrated the futility of employing detectives to establish violations of law in places protected by an innkeeper's license, and any one who first asked for food and then drink was certain to have both orders filled.

In the hotel restaurants, however, were no cut-rate bills of fare, but the regular list of dishes contained many cheap articles that were selected as constituting, as a meal, the right to a demand for "excise" refreshments.

Nothing was done or said in regard to dispensers of soda water, and it was supplied everywhere, as it was before the question of the legality of its sale on Sunday was raised. The only order in this regard that the commanders of precincts received was to act if a complaint was made. No vendor was troubled.

It was understood, however, that instructions to harass the soda water sellers next Sunday will be sent out during the week.

The law in regard to the sale of drinks with meals in restaurants with only a saloon license was also treated as a dead letter, although many keepers of eating houses admitted that they had been warned that they had no more right to sell liquor of any kind for which they had a license than a saloon keeper.

The general Sunday law, while not rigidly enforced, was more widely observed. In the "sloop" regions adjacent to the Bowery from Grand Street to Chambers Street there were few attempts to evade the law, and, as a rule, dealers in the necessaries of housekeeping declined to serve customers after 10 A. M.

Barbering was done within legal hours. There was little or no meddling with such street stands as remain under sufferance pending action by the Board of Aldermen, and such bootblacks as chose to ply their industry were not interfered with.

Considered as a whole, it was an easy, lenient Sunday, which was all but void of incident and developed no new embarrassment for the police and no startling scheme of law evasion.

Although few excise arrests were made yesterday on the lower east side, many saloons were open to those who were known to the owners. At Corlears Hook the desire to gain custom overcame the fear of arrest in several instances, and in the afternoon a brisk but quiet trade was carried on without the knowledge of the police, or at least without detection by them.

The Fourth Precinct interested many who were curious to learn if the veteran commander, Sergt. Walter L. Thompson, would continue firm in his resolve to redeem the district from the condition into which it lapsed under Acting Captain Walsh.

"I learned," he said, "something about enforcing the excise law when I was in the old Metropolitan police, as I was appointed in 1867. In those days, on the 'Hook,' we had to travel in pairs to be sure of being able to answer return roll call in this world, but we enforced the law. I think I have enforced it here, and would be glad if the whole Board of Police Commissioners made a tour of the precinct, as I believe everything that should be shut up is closed tight.

"So far as I have been able to discover there is no subterfuge to-day, not even around the ferries. There is no back-room business with the barroom shades up today. I have been particularly attentive to Michael J. Callahan, and two policemen have watched his Park Row saloon, so that it's safe to say he's doing no business.

"The general Sunday law has been observed here, and, as there were no complaints about the sale of soda water, no action was taken. Two persons arrested by my men were discharged by Magistrate Brann. One, John Cooper, bartender at 57 Cherry Street, was behind a bar on which there was glasses. There were half a dozen men in the place, but the policeman could not swear to the serving of drinks."

At the Sixth Precinct Station House Acting Capt. Young said that, while his command was active from Saturday night closing time, only one arrest for excise violation had been made. The prisoner was Diedrick Buerfend, a grocer at 150 Leonard Street, who was found drinking beer with a neighbor. He had a grocer's license. His claim at the Tombs Police Court was that he received no money for the beer, but he was held for "giving away."

It was suspected that there was surreptitious vending at eight places in the precinct, and acting under instructions from Police Headquarters and in defiance of the threats of the Saloon Keepers' Association, policemen in uniform were stationed at the side doors at each place. One was Michael J. Callahan's saloon, 12 Chatham Square, where Policeman Burke was beaten.

A disposition to evade the general Sunday law was evinced early in the day, but harsh measures were not taken. Policemen were detailed to warn the offenders with the result that all dealers closed promptly with the exception of three who were locked up.

Capt. Pickett of the Thirtieth Precinct marveled at the condition of the "Tenderloin" District.

"Here," he said, "I and thirteen men have been around since midnight, and all we have to show for it is one arrest. No, I did not devote much attention to hotels because we can do nothing with them. I only know that the subterfuge of a cheap lunch bill of fare was not resorted to. I got my orders straight about restaurants not protected with an innkeeper's license

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CALLS ARCHIBALD A LABOR FAKIR

The Central Labor Federation Condemns with Ridicule the New Warden of Ludlow Street Jail.

Delegates to the Central Labor Federation, at their meeting yesterday, expressed in resolutions their disapproval of the appointment of James P. Archibald of the Central Labor Union to be Warden of Ludlow Street Jail. The resolutions say:

Resolved, That we congratulate the Central Labor Union on the appointment of its chief labor fakir and political paper hanger, James P. Archibald, as Warden of Ludlow Street Jail.

Resolved, That such a glorious victory for the cause of labor reflects due credit on the practical workings and final aims of the Central Labor Union. While we are opposed to capital punishment, we deplore the substitution of the electric chair for the gallows, in that it requires scientific knowledge, which debars the average labor fakir from aspiring to the noble office of executioner, for which he would otherwise be better fitted than for the meaner one of turnkey; but, as matters stand, we fully recognize that, next to being a jailbird, to be a jailor is the fittest employment for a labor fakir. For the information of the public at large, we hereby gleefully certify to the correctness of Sheriff Tamsen's statement that the said James P. Archibald never was a Socialist, but always was a true-blue labor fakir from head to foot, and naturally imbued with a deep hatred for anything or anybody Socialistic.

While the Central Labor Union was in session a delegate announced that the Socialists' organ had denounced the Central Labor Union as a corrupt body, whose delegates were always looking for soft political jobs.

"The matter is not worth talking about," remarked Secretary Henry.

"Let it go," said another delegate.

"This is an insult to the Central Labor Union," exclaimed Delegate McGill.

A letter was read from Police Commissioner Grant in reference to a complaint made by the Central Labor Union that the Police Department will get architects and contractors from Philadelphia to build new station houses in New-York. Mr. Grant asked to see a committee of the Central Labor Union. Delegates Bausch, Edwards, and O'Brien were instructed to call on the Police Commissioner.

W. C. STURGES ON SOUND MONEY

He Shows the Effect Free Coinage Would Have on Salaries, Living Expenses, and Past-Due Loans.

The Chamber of Commerce is receiving letters from all parts of the country urging it to continue its present action in favor of sound money, and in opposition to the free coinage of silver.

Among other letters, it received the following from W. C. Sturges, President of the Seamen's Bank for Savings at Wall and Pearl Streets. Mr. Sturges writes:

"The standard of value in this country is gold; and the limited amount of silver that is used as money, in consequence of its limitation, is received as being equal to gold. But if a great amount of silver should be so used, consequent upon its free coinage, then silver would take the place of gold as money, and would not correspond in value with gold, unless what now seems to be the impossible should happen. Should free coinage of silver seem probable, loans upon real estate mortgages past due, and others, as they became due, would be largely called upon for payment, which would seriously affect such class of borrowers.

"Salaries and wages would be paid in silver, and neither salaries nor wages would be increased proportionately to the lesser value of silver as compared with gold.

"In a word, the whole trend of free coinage would be to increase living expenses, without a corresponding increase of salaries and wages, and this class of the community would feel the evil effects greater proportionately than most others."

LESS WHEAT THAN WAS EXPECTED

The Drought Has Ruined Prospects in Minnesota and South Dakota.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 14.—Dispatches received to-night from Big Stone, Grant, Swift, and Lacqui Parle Counties, Minn., and several counties to the west of these in South Dakota say the prospects for wheat are not so good by 33 per cent. as they were ten days ago, on account of the drought. The section mentioned has had no rain for at least eighteen days.

Correspondents report that the yield will not exceed 8 x bushels an acre in Lacqui Parle and Swift Counties, and will be but little better in Big Stone County. It is very dry in Chicago, Pine, and Anoka Counties, the Minnesota potato belt, and the yield of potatoes will be very small unless rain comes in the next three days. Charles A. Pillsbury, the miller, said to-day:

"I thought on July 1 that Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota would yield 140,000,000 bushels of wheat, as against about 150,000,000 last year. Now I think the extreme possibility is 125,000,000 bushels."

THOUGHT THEY HAD STARTED FOR GREECE

Detectives Look for Killoran, Allen, and Russell on a Departing Steamer.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.—That active search is being made for the Post Office thieves, Killoran, Allen, and Russell, who escaped from Ludlow Street Jail, New-York, was brought sharply to the attention to-day of those on board the steamship Henley.

The Henley was lying in the stream, ready to sail for Piraeus, Greece, when a tug went alongside and three or four men boarded the steamer. They announced themselves to the Captain of the Henley as detectives from New-York City, and told him they had reason to believe that Killoran, Allen, and Russell were aboard, either as members of the crew or passengers.

There were several passengers aboard the Henley, and these, with the crew, were mustered on deck and scrutinized carefully by the detectives, but the men who were wanted were not on the steamer, and, much disappointed, the detectives left the ship.

CHARLES J. GOULD TAKEN TO BELLEVUE

At His Friends' Request He Will Be Examined as to His Sanity.

A man who said he was Charles J. Gould, and claimed to reside at 224 East or West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, was taken to Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon, to be examined as to his sanity. He was committed to the insane pavilion, and will be placed under the observation of Dr. Adamson, the insane expert of the institution.

Gould claimed to be a well-known theatrical man, and gave as the name of his nearest friend Henry Schoonmaker of 1,457 Third Avenue. The friends who took Gould to the hospital stated that he had been acting so strangely for some time that they thought best to have him examined. They left, however, before the authorities had an opportunity to make inquiries about Mr. Gould's affairs.

Student Cochran Will Be a Witness.

TRENTON, N. J., July 14.—Prosecutor Bayard Stockton received a letter yesterday from Garret Cochran, the Princeton College student who was wounded by one of the balls fired by John S. Collins, the colored man who is charged with the murder of Fred Ohl, also a student, Saturday, June 8. Cochran says he will be here next Tuesday morning to testify at the trial. It appears that Cochran is anxious to give his testimony on behalf of the State, but the defense has strong hopes that in the cross-examination it will show that Collins was obliged to defend himself by using his revolver. It is understood that Collins, through his lawyers, will set up the plea that he committed the deed in self-defense.

Richard Golden Dangerously Ill.

ALBANY, July 14.—Richard Golden, the actor, lies critically ill at a hotel here, with but slight chances of recovery. He has been in Albany for several days.

FASTER THAN VIGILANT

Defender Does Excellent Work in Her Trial Race.

BEAT HER RIVAL TO WINDWARD

In Reaching, the New Boat Also Proved Superior to the 1893 Champion—Sailed in Light Air.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 14.—The long-expected trial between the Defender and the Vigilant took place to-day off Brenton's Reef Lightship, and, while not so decisive in its results as it might have been under better weather conditions, or if the trial had been longer, still it was satisfactory as showing that the Defender is undoubtedly the faster. How much faster can only be determined by racing over measured courses, but there is no sorrow to-night on the Defender, while the Vigilant has gone westward with something for her people to meditate upon.

The trial was made in a light northerly air, not over ten miles an hour in velocity. The sea was smooth and the conditions just those in which the Vigilant was markedly superior to the others of the 1893 cup defenders. The trial was started off Beaver Tail Light, and both boats ran off before the wind with spinnakers and balooners set, going about six miles nearly due south and taking about an hour to do it in.

With the wind abeam, the boats reached in toward the Narragansett shore, and after about twenty minutes of this, tried a couple of tacks to windward. They ran very evenly in the spinnaker work.

In the reach the Defender pulled away to over an eighth of a mile lead, while in the two tacks to windward she put the Vigilant so badly under her lee that she was willing to quit, and apparently did so with a squally looking cloud for an excuse.

The Defender's people would say nothing to-night of what they thought of the Vigilant's action in thus suddenly closing the trial and going westward, but it was evident that they were not pleased, to say the least, and that the incident would not lessen the feeling of rivalry when the boats meet off Sandy Hook.

While definite conclusions as to the relative merits of the boats in some directions cannot be made from to-day's trial, yet there is no reason to qualify any opinions as to the Defender's speed previously expressed, or to doubt her superiority as shown in the Colonia trials, except possibly down the wind.

In the trial Capt. Haff sailed Defender and Capt. Charley Barr Vigilant.

Defender and Vigilant spent last night in Bristol, and came down early in the forenoon, the former under tow, the latter under sail, and at 11 o'clock they were about abreast of Beaver Light, ready for the trial, with about club topsails aloft and balloon jibtopsails out ahead.

It was but a few minutes past 11 o'clock when both boats dropped spinnaker booms to starboard. Defender was ahead and to the westward. Both were heading nearly due south.

At 11:10 Vigilant's spinnaker was broken out. Defender's spinnaker was up in stops, but she did not break it out, being apparently anxious to let Vigilant forge up. At 11:15 the boats were about on equal terms, and the spinnaker of Defender was broken out and the race was fairly on. The spinnaker was very dark in color, and showed the cloths running parallel to the foot. Comparing the sail plans of the two boats, that of Defender was manifestly the higher and her club topsail the larger.

At 11:22 Defender's spinnaker was taken in and a man sent aloft, but the trouble, whatever it was, was soon remedied, and at 11:25 the big sail was set again. Brenton's Reef Lightship was abeam at this time, and the compass course was south by west. The boats were sailing very evenly, but were going slowly, not over five or six miles an hour. It was hard to tell which had the advantage.

Point Judith Light was broad on the starboard beam at noon. Defender was a little ahead, but timing across a line would have been necessary to determine just how much. At 12:07 Vigilant's spinnaker was taken in and a minute later Defender's was also hauled in.

Then the big poles were hoisted, and a reach toward Point Judith was begun. Sheets were trimmed on Vigilant and a minute later on Defender, and with balloon jibtopsails swelling round and full to a beam wind the yachts were off to the westward.

The change in the course put the Defender a couple of lengths ahead. When sailing side by side down the wind for a few moments, it was uncertain which boat was going the faster, but by 12:15 it was clear that the Defender was pulling away. Foot by foot she increased her lead, going smoothly and easily, and showing for the first time her real reaching ability. The wind was still light, and the boats could not have been going more than eight miles an hour, the Vigilant a little less. At 12:24 the Defender's jib, which had been set in stops, was broken out, and the staysail set; it came the ballooner, and the boat was soon jammed to the wind on the starboard tack, heading toward the Narragansett shore. The Vigilant followed suit, but she was more than an eighth of a mile behind, the Defender having spun out that much of a lead in the sixteen-minute reach.

A baby jibtopsail was set on the Defender at 12:28, and it pulled like a little horse. The Vigilant's people evidently though so, too, for they set a similar sail, but a larger one, and both were under nearly the same canvas.

The second shift of course brought the Vigilant nearer the Defender, but still well astern of her weather quarter, and then came a fair test of wind work in about as light an air as would serve for the finish of a cup race within the time limit. The Vigilant crawled up foot by foot on the Defender, though, if anything, she was not pointing so high. Slowly the Vigilant continued to gain, until she was about two lengths away, but there she stuck. Capt. Haff had worked the Defender out across the Vigilant's bow until the latter was almost in her wake. Charley Barr did not like the back winding he was getting, and at 12:48 he tacked to port. The Defender's people were alive to the move, and put their boat about so quickly that she was full on the port tack just as soon as the Vigilant, and the advantage to wind by a quick-working boat in stays was fully demonstrated.

This tack brought the Defender on the Vigilant's weather bow and about three lengths away, and the fight of the previous tack was renewed. The light breeze, one in which the Vigilant has always done splendid work, seemed also to suit the Defender, and she slipped along at a great rate, showing a couple of feet of her bronze bottom to windward, and making scarcely a ripple in the water. The Vigilant heeled even less, and both were splendid pictures of modern racing yachts.

It was clear that the Defender had got down to business. She was pointing higher than the Vigilant, and was showing the way to the 1893 champion in good style. The wind was growing lighter, though, while off to southward black clouds were gathering, and Block Island was getting a smart shower of rain.

Ten minutes later the clouds piled up so threateningly, with a prospect of wind from the southwest, that the Vigilant was brought around, and her jibtopsail and clubtopsail taken in. Then she took a tow to the westward. The threatened squall passed off in a light shower, and then as a light southerly air sprang up, the Defender started after the Vigilant with working topsail in place of clubtopsail. She went out to windward in fine style, caught the Vigilant soon after the latter cast off her towline beyond Point Judith, reached through her lee until far enough ahead to tack, tacked, and crossed her bow, thus practically sailing around her. Then the Defender came back, anchoring outside Goat Island early in the evening.

To-morrow she will go to Bristol for finishing touches, Tuesday and Wednesday she may take short sails from here, and Wednesday evening she will tow to New-Rochelle, where she will moor off Mr. Iselin's Summer home.

Saturday she will race the Vigilant off Sandy Hook. Practice sails will be taken every day when the weather permits, as Mr. Iselin desires the boat to be in perfect condition, and the crew in perfect trim by cup racing time.

On board the Colonia this evening Mr. Iselin expressed himself as perfectly satisfied with the day's sailing. He feels quite certain that he will do better with the Vigilant in heavy weather. He had nothing to say as to the sudden ending of the trial by the Vigilant's action, but he was clearly not pleased at it.

Capt. Haff is also pleased at the result of the day's sailing. He said of the Point Judith trial, that it took just seventeen minutes for the Defender to get from a couple of lengths astern to a position ahead where she could tack across the Vigilant's bow. He has great confidence in his ship.

A WONDERFULLY MADE WAGON

Manufactured by a Toms River Wagonmaker for New-Jersey's Socialistic Candidate for Governor.

RAHWAY, N. J., July 14.—Lawrence Healey, hailing from Toms River, N. J., is a great admirer of Joseph Keim of Rahway, the Socialistic candidate for Governor, and came here, it is said, at Keim's request, and built him a wonderful wagon, which is the talk of staid Rahway this quiet Sabbath day.

The wonderful contrivance has four wheels, just as any ordinary vehicle has, but their arrangement is novel, to say the least. The two large wheels are placed in the centre as if it were a two-wheeled gig. In front, and directly in the centre of the wagon is a small bicycle wheel with cushion tires. Directly behind is the saddle and handle bars of a bicycle, by which the wagon is steered. In the rear there is a similar arrangement, so that, if necessary, it can be made to go backward. It has a portable carriage seat, and the whole is supported by a pair of sleigh runners. The object of this is to turn the wagon into a sleigh on short notice.

An ingenious device beneath the carriage seat can be so manipulated that the wheels can be raised, letting the runners down on the ground. In place of a dashboard there are two large dragons' heads. The whole affair is painted red, white, and blue.

Along the top on one side are the following letters, indicative of some Socialistic idea: "F., T., N., G., $5, B., W., T., L., A., M., L., L., D., T., $5." On the other side is "H., W., S., H., V., S., N., C., $5."

TAILORS' UNION MAY ORDER A STRIKE

Some Action Will Be Taken to Abolish the Sweating System.

A meeting of shop delegates of the Brotherhood of Tailors was held yesterday afternoon at Walhalla Hall, in Orchard Street, to decide whether they should resort to a strike to compel the manufacturers and contractors to make a new agreement; one feature of which is to be the abolition of the tenement shop sweating system. Six hundred and thirty delegates, representing as many shops, were present. It being reported that the employers have determined to resist the men, nearly all the delegates favored ordering a strike to enforce the demands of the union.

It was decided to place the management of the strike in the hands of the Executive Committee, which will order the strike when it shall see fit. All union tailors will be instructed to hold themselves in readiness to strike at any moment.

TWO INDIAN POLICEMEN UNDER ARREST

They Shot and Killed the Son of Fire Chief of the Omahas.

TENDER, Neb., July 14.—Two of Capt. Beck's Indian police are in the Thurston County Jail to answer to the charge of murdering George Parker, son of Fire Chief, the last great chief of the Omahas. The murder was committed last night on the Omaha Reservation near the tribe's celebration grounds, and the two policemen had a narrow escape from being burned at the stake by the 500 Omahas that were near at hand.

The policemen are Winnebagos, Frank Ewing and Black Elk. Ewing says the shooting was accidental, but other reports are that he made the assertion that he "just wanted to kill an Omaha." The two tribes are very unfriendly.

It is urged by some, in view of this crime, that Back's Indian police are not proper persons to have firearms. The Omahas are excited over the murder, and a tribunal of war is possible.

Colored Republicans in Caucus.

About fifty leading colored Republicans representing the numerous colored Republican organizations in this city, held a caucus yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Murray Hill Republican Club, 104 West Thirty-ninth Street.

It was decided to appoint a Committee of Nine to confer with local associations as to the advisability of forming a State club and sending delegates to a colored men's Republican convention, to be held probably at Saratoga. The committee was appointed as follows: Caleb A. Simms, Chairman; Sam Moran, A. B. Roberts, C. Stewart, Oscar Payne, Pierre Barquet, R. F. Simms, George E. Hitchens, and James A. Johnson.

Mgr. Denis O'Connell Arrives.

Mgr. Denis O'Connell, until recently rector of the North American College in Rome, arrived in this city yesterday on the French Line steamship La Normandie. He was not to be found at the residence of his uncle, the Rev. Dr. Joseph O'Connell, rector of St. Mary's Star of the Sea Church, Court and Luqueer Streets, Brooklyn, and it is supposed that he left immediately for Richmond, Va., his former home.

Friends of Mgr. O'Connell aver that he is soon to be honored with the coadjutorship to the Cardinal Archbishop of Baltimore, with a right of succession to the Archbishopric.

To be Pastor of a Park Hill Church.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 14.—The Rev. Wayland Spaulding has resigned the pastorate of the Congregational Church in this city to accept a call from the new church at Park Hill, in the annexed district of New-York.

OIL ABLAZE ON THE RIVER

Firemen's Hard Fight to Keep the Flames from Naphtha Tanks.

EXPLOSIONS UNDER A GREAT PIER

Spark from a Pipe Set Blazing Oil from Leak in an Equitable Gas Company Pipe—Canal-boats' Peril.

A fire which the firemen fought under uncommon difficulties started at 7:20 o'clock last night on the pier of the Equitable Gas Light Company, Thirty-ninth to Forty-first Street and the East River. It was caused by the igniting of the naphtha, from which the gas is made, and which is stored in underground tanks.

Before it had been extinguished it had done considerable damage to the gas company's property, and to the private dump of Brown & Fleming, at the foot of Fortieth Street, as well as burning the head and arms of the Captain of one of the scows lying at the dump. The damage is estimated at $7,000.

The first alarm was followed within a few minutes by a second, which brought the engines from far and near, while the fireboat Havemeyer hurried up the river. It was soon seen that the engines could be of little or no service, however, and after waiting around the streets for some time and running a few lines of hose down to the river front, they were ordered home by Chief Bonner, who had assumed personal charge of the fire.

A couple of hook and ladder trucks remained on the scene, in case their apparatus should be needed, and the work of fighting the flames was left to the Havemeyer and a number of firemen, who wielded their axes on the pier and dump.

A leak in the pipes by which the naphtha is pumped from the oil boats in the river to the tanks ashore was directly responsible for the fire. The naphtha flowed through the hole in the pipe and floated out upon the surface of the river, forming a sheet of oil which needed only a spark to cause it to break out into flame.

The spark came when some smoker knocked the ashes from his pipe into the river, and in an instant there was a roar and a flash of light which was seen at the Flower Hospital, up at Sixty-third Street. An ambulance was immediately made ready, and when a call for its services came a few moments later it was ready to start. The only man who was seriously hurt, however, walked by himself to Bellevue for treatment.

When the sheet of naphtha on the river broke into flame there were two dirt scows lying moored to the dump at Fortieth Street. One, tied to the south side of the dump, was in charge of Henry Thompson. A boy named O'Shea had stolen aboard to play. They were at the stern of the boat when the flash came, and, realizing the nature of the fire, Thompson immediately cast off the lines by which the scow was tied to the dump and allowed it to drift out into the stream.

The water all around the scow was a sheet of flame, but Thompson and the boy pluckily launched the small boat which lay on the scow's deck and pulled for the shore to give the alarm. They had to row through a river of flame, which wreathed and coiled up to the gunwales of the boat and blistered the paint. Each time Thompson raised his oars from the water the blazing naphtha dripped from the blades in globules of flame. The alarm had already been given, however, when the shore was reached. The scow was towed to safety at the foot of East Thirty-ninth Street by a passing tug.

Meanwhile the scow City of Paris, which was lying at the north side of the pier, was having a harder time. Her Captain, Ole Monson, hastily put his wife and child ashore, and then cast off the lines and allowed the boat to drift out into the river. The blazing oil set fire to the boat's sides, and Monson was severely burned about the face and arms. The fireboat Havemeyer arrived upon the scene just at this point and extinguished the fire on the scow, while the New-Haven Railroad transfer steamboat Maryland passed a line to the scow and towed it to the foot of East Forty-third Street, where it was made fast. Monson went ashore and walked down to Bellevue Hospital, where his burns were dressed.

After extinguishing the fire on the scow, the Havemeyer ran her nose up to the gas company's pier and began to fight the fire. She worked her way slowly from the dump at the foot of Fortieth Street, which was continually catching fire from the floating mass of burning naphtha, up to the northern end of the gas works, pouring streams of water upon the bulkhead. At intervals the amount of naphtha under the pier would be too great to find a vent, and then there would be an explosion, while dense clouds of black smoke would rise above the flames and float away toward Hunter's Point.

Care had been taken to tightly close the valves in the oil pipes, so that the fire might not run through them to the four big tanks buried under a grass plat on the grounds. Had this occurred, there would have been an explosion which would have wrecked everything around, besides causing injury and perhaps loss of life.

The fire was under control at 10 o'clock, although the Havemeyer staid upon the scene, pouring streams wherever they were needed, the firemen well knowing that as long as there was a drop of naphtha left to float on the river the fire would continue to burn, and communicate itself to the docks and spiles with which it came in contact.

The scene during the fire was a grand one, the flames curling and wreathing over the surface of the water, occasionally in what looked like broad, flat sheets, and again revolving in columns, like miniature whirlwinds. Except when a quantity of naphtha exploded, there was little smoke.

Aside from Monson's burns, the only accident at the fire was that of Fireman O'Neill of Engine No. 21, who fell, while working on the dump at the foot of Fortieth Street, and sprained his ankle. He continued at work.

Mr. Singer's Horses Ran Away.

A black and bay team, driven by Martin Singer of Fiftieth Street and Ninth Avenue, ran away on the west drive of Central Park yesterday. Mr. Singer had as a companion a young man whose name was not learned.

Both were thrown out. Mr. Singer sustained injuries which rendered him unconscious for a time. His companion was unhurt. The wagon was wrecked. The horses ran to Manhattan Avenue before they were caught.

King Humbert to Queen Victoria.

LONDON, July 14.—King Humbert, replying to the message sent him by Queen Victoria, expressing her pleasure at the visit to England of the Italian fleet, has sent to her Majesty an enthusiastic dispatch thanking her for the reception accorded to the squadron by the British naval officers and the people.

Canteen Burned at State Camp.

STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 14.—A canteen in the woods north of the camp was destroyed by fire at 10 o'clock this morning. It is said to have been owned by Rupert McCoy, and to have been unlicensed.

JOHN H. ISELIN IS DEAD

A Jury Last Thursday Adjudged Him Incompetent to Manage His Own Affairs.

John H. Iselin, who was last Thursday adjudged to be incompetent to manage his own affairs, died Saturday at his home, Eagle Nest, near Garrison-on-the-Hudson.

Mr. Iselin was a member of the well-known family of that name. Early in May Justice Barnard was asked to appoint a Commissioner to inquire into his competency to manage his affairs. The application was made on behalf of Isaac Iselin and Emily Iselin Macdonald, brother and sister of John H. Iselin, and was based on the contention that through the excessive use of liquor and drugs he had become incompetent to manage his individual property and that held by him in trust.

Justice Barnard granted the motion, and ex-Judge William Wood was appointed Commissioner to inquire into Mr. Iselin's capacity to manage his affairs. The case was heard Thursday. The jury found Mr. Iselin incompetent, and a committee was to have been appointed to take charge of his affairs.

BULLET FROM BLACKWELL'S ISLAND

Fired at a Target by Guards, Long Island City Police Say—Broke a Window, Grazed a Man.

LONG ISLAND CITY, July 14.—A rifle bullet cut through a plate-glass window in Ferdinand Herhelz's saloon, in Rogers Avenue, this evening, grazing the left leg of the proprietor, and imbedding itself in the wall. The missile was dug out and taken to the station house.

The police made an investigation, and as a result say the bullet was fired by guards on Blackwell's Island. The guards are alleged to have made a target of a fence which lies across the east channel of the East River, and to practice at it several times a week, noting the impact of the shots by means of a field glass.

The bullet was fired from a .48-calibre rifle. It passed over Vernon Avenue, one of the most populous thoroughfares in the city.

DEATH OF CONGRESSMAN REMANN

He Was Elected to Represent the Eighteenth Illinois District.

VANDALIA, Ill., July 14.—Frederick Remann, Congressman from the Eighteenth Illinois District, died at his home, in this city, this morning, after an illness of more than three months. His death was the result of a complication of diseases, the principal one being nervous prostration.

Col. Remann was born in Fayette County, Ill., in 1847. At the age of seventeen he enlisted in the army. After the war he engaged in commercial business. He was a Republican and held office as such in Vandalia. He was, in 1876, a member of the State Legislature. He was elected to Congress for the first time last Fall.

The funeral will take place in this city Wednesday afternoon under the charge of McIlwain Post, No. 273, G. A. R. James Connolly of Springfield has been invited to deliver an address.

SERVICES BY A BONFIRE ON THE BEACH

Epworth Leaguers, Deprived of Light, Gathered Wood and Made a Blaze.

POINT OF WOODS, L. I., July 14.—The Epworth Leaguers at Point of Woods had a novel experience to-night. There was to have been a regular meeting in the auditorium, but the management had forgotten to furnish light.

The minister in charge at once adjourned the meeting to the ocean beach, where, he said, they would build a big fire and make light enough for his congregation to read the hymns. To the beach the crowd went.

All hands gathered wood—sticks, logs, and boxes—which they piled high, and soon there was a lively blaze. Whenever the fire showed signs of weakness, some of the crowd would pile on more fuel.

At times the roar of the ocean completely drowned the voices of the singers and speakers.

NAVAL RESERVES VISIT THE BANCROFT

Capt. Swinburn Invites Them to Witness Cadets in Action To-day.

GREENPORT, L. I., July 14.—A detachment of Naval Reserves, under command of S. D. Green, paid an informal visit to-day to the cruiser Bancroft, lying in Peconic Bay, near Shelter Island. Capt. Swinburn received the reserves cordially, and invited them to witness the manoeuvres at 5:30 A. M. to-morrow, when the forty cadets from Annapolis will handle the cruiser without assistance from the regular crew.

The Naval Reserves are forming signal stations the entire circuit of Long Island, which will enable the army and navy to perceive the approach of an enemy from any quarter along the coast.

Messengers on bicycles are traversing the island as far as Orient Point, establishing these points of vantage.

W. S. HENRY TO BE ARRAIGNED TO-DAY

Brooklyn Police Say They Have Strengthened Their Case.

William Starr Henry, who is accused of having murdered his father, Charles W. Henry, at 95 South Portland Avenue, Brooklyn, June 13, will be arraigned in the Myrtle Avenue Police Court, before Justice Haggerty, this morning.

The police say they will present much more convincing evidence against Henry to-day than they did before the Coroner's jury, which found that the old miser came to his death at the hands of some person or persons unknown to the jury.

District Attorney Ridgway will conduct the prosecution, and Foster L. Backus will appear for the accused son.

BIG REVIVAL IN THE COKE INDUSTRY

Plant That Has Been Idle for Years Now in Operation—1,000 New Ovens.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn., July 14.—For the first time in several years, the large plant of the Chest Creek Coal and Coke Company, at Chest Springs, this county, is in full operation, every oven burning and every mine working full. The company has orders ahead for several months.

It has just been announced that the Philadelphia company which is opening a new coal mine at Hastings, this county, will erect 1,000 coke ovens.

It is proposed to equip the mine with electric lights and machinery driven by electrical power.

New Cotton Mills Contracted For.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 14.—Three new cotton mills have just been contracted for in North Carolina, one at Weldon, with 12,000 spindles, which are to be increased to 30,000; one at Maysden, with 15,000 spindles, to be increased to 30,000; and one at Hillsborough, with 6,000 spindles. Work is now progressing on twelve mills, and additions are being made to the equipment of as many more.

Work begins to-morrow on a 12,000-spindle cotton mill at the town of Concord.

A New-Jersey Volksfest Opened.

NORTH BERGEN, N. J., July 14.—Schuetzen Park was crowded yesterday at the opening of the festival that will last four days of the Allgemeine Deutsche Volksfest Verein of New-Jersey. The crowd was immense, several thousand being present besides the sixty societies of the verein, with a membership of 8,500.

WRECK OF CHERRY HILL

Terrible Work of the Tornado in the New-Jersey Village.

ONLY THREE KILLED BY THE STORM

But Nearly Every Building in the Place Bears Evidence of the Force of Its Power.

RELIEF COMMITTEES' APPEAL FOR FUNDS

The Village Yesterday Filled with Strangers, Who Went to See the Damage Caused by the Storm.

CHERRY HILL, N. J., July 14.—Before the tornado struck this place yesterday it was as pretty a hamlet as there is in the Hackensack Valley. There were about thirty houses, dotting the side of two parallel streets, and as many crossroads. They were small suburban residences, some of them occupied by men whose business takes them to the city every day, with well-kept lawns and large shade trees, and gardens and barns.

If one who had visited the village before had come into it this morning, he hardly would have known the place. People in the East seldom see such a scene of desolation. Hardly a house but showed signs of the tornado, some flat on the ground, some half tipped over, some unroofed. Half the handsome shade trees were gone—uprooted or twisted off. The lawns and streets were covered with broken timbers, glass, parts of roofs, and branches of trees. In the gardens, the leaves were stripped from the corn, leaving bare stalks, nearly flat on the ground.

All this was done in a very few minutes. The people had noticed the dark cloud approaching, and were shutting windows and otherwise preparing for the storm when it broke upon them. There was a puff of wind, a patter of big hailstones. What came after, few can describe. There was an awful roar; one man said it seemed to him like the roaring and grinding of a powerful engine out of order. Then the air was full of flying debris, and before the frightened people came to their senses it was over—three persons had been killed; many were injured; six buildings, not counting barns, were utterly destroyed; all the others were damaged.

Peter Fishbough, who came off much better than some of his neighbors, says that it looked like a severe storm, but not more than the ordinary Summer thunder shower. His family were shutting windows up stairs; he went to the cellar to shut the doors there. One daughter remained up stairs, when the wife and another daughter ran alarmed to the cellar, until the plaster began to fall. Then she went to the cellar, where Mr. Fishbough was trying to keep the door shut. With the wind howling and tugging at this, the timbers of his house creaking over his head, the crash of falling buildings outside, he says it was the most awful time in his life. The people this morning had barely got over the shock, and few did more than talk over the day's experience with their neighbors.

The Power of the Tornado.

The storm seemed to have come from a northwesterly direction. Mrs. Demarest's house was lifted bodily from its foundations and carried eastwardly against her neighbor's cottage, wrecking both. The Dutch Reformed Church, however, was moved two feet off its foundations toward the west.

There were some evidences of the power of the tornado which were very striking. The wind seemed to have a special liking for tin roofs. Every one was ripped off. In one place a big section of tin had struck a tree and been wound around it like a string on a top. Bricks from tumbling chimneys were blown right through the sides of houses, leaving ragged holes to mark their passage. Some of the trees were twisted off near the ground, leaving only a short trunk and a mass of splinters. A big beam was driven nearly through the church.

The ruined houses all looked as though they had been picked up and then dropped, most of them right where they had stood. Mrs. Demarest's, however, was dashed aside, leaving the cellar all exposed. The railroad station house was carried across the tracks. The platform this morning was as smooth as if nothing had ever stood there, only a few inches of the clumsy foundation remaining on it. In one heap of ruins this morning the only recognizable thing was a baby carriage, unharmed, under an arch of broken timbers. At Friedeman's Hotel the end of a crib projected from the ruins, while the American flag that had been floating had draped itself over one end of the ruined structure.

The place has been crowded all day with sightseers. They came in carriages, by train, on bicycles, and afoot, and in a continual procession. Little has been done to get at the full extent of the damage, hardly even to save anything from the wrecked houses.

Aid for the Injured.

These visitors proved that they came not always through curiosity, but were also actuated by sympathy, for when the village committee put up soap boxes for the reception of contributions it was quickly seen that they would serve their intended purpose to an extent that was hardly anticipated. These flattering indications were well borne out, for late in the evening the boxes were opened by Mr. Demarest, in the presence of the committee, when it was found that during the day the sum of $301.50 had been donated in amounts from $10 down. Members of the Hackensack relief committee also solicited contributions, and, equipped with cigar boxes and a persuasive manner, collected a considerable sum, but just how much is not known. There were, however, twelve of these boxes in use, and some of them, at least, are known to have been quite well filled.

In a very short time after the tornado had passed, assistance began to come in from various quarters, and among the first to arrive were a number of physicians, among whom were Drs. St. John, McFadden, White, and Adams of Hackensack, who found their mission of mercy not an idle one. They were all soon busily engaged in ministering to the woun

fortunate villagers, and later the Fire Departments of Tenafly, Bergen, and Westwood sent details, and these men have done yeoman's service in demolishing dangerous structures, clearing the obstructed thoroughfares, and performing the duties of police officers.

The loss is now estimated by the best-informed members of Mr. Demarest's committee at $150,000, but this is exclusive of the timber and orchards destroyed. On the other hand, John Simonson, a real estate agent, places the loss at $100,000, and insists that it will not exceed that amount.

But Three Killed by the Storm.

Three were killed in the storm. The two Polish laborers reported killed by the fall of the barn in which they had sought shelter are alive in the hospital at Hackensack. They were removed there as soon as taken from the ruins, and the idea prevailed in Cherry Hill that their bodies were being taken to the morgue, when as a matter of fact their mangled bodies were being hurried to the hospital. They are Andrew Sautel and Anton Hoffman. Both are badly cut and bruised. Sautel is the most seriously injured. His left leg, right arm, and nose are broken.

Charles Cole, the Paterson man who was driving through Cherry Hill when the storm struck, was trented at the Hackensack Hospital last night, and to-day was removed to his home, in Paterson, by friends.

There are now three patients in the hospital. They are the two Poles and Chinnock. Willie Friedman, son of the dead man, was taken to the home of a friend to-day. None of those injured in the disaster, with the exception of Chinnock, is likely to die. Those who remained at the scene last night had their wounds dressed where they were found by the doctors, who hurriedly drove into the village after the storm.

Edgar Chinnock, who carried on the business of a china decorator in a building in the rear of his house, seeing the storm coming on and fearing its result, ran to his stable to turn his horse loose, when he was caught in the building, which fell upon him. He was shockingly bruised and lacerated, and in that condition was taken to the Hackensack Hospital. A young woman in his employ followed him just enough later to be caught right in the track of the tornado, and was stripped of every article of clothing. Neighbors quickly came to her assistance, and provided sufficient apparel to make it possible for her to go to her home. Mr. Chinnock will undoubtedly die, for his skull is fractured, and Dr. McFadden says he thinks the is both compression and concussion of the brain. Chinnock recovered consciousness for a short time today, and was able to recognize his mother, but relapsed.

It was announced this evening that Landlord Friedman's funeral would take place Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, but the time of interment of the other dead is not yet known.

The Cherry Hill church has been particularly unfortunate, for the original building was burned not long ago, and now the present structure has been forced off from its foundations and is badly shaken. Not daunted, however, by this state of affairs, the congregation came together this afternoon and, reinforced by a large number of visitors, engaged in their devotions under the shadow of their church. The services were conducted by the minister, the Rev. A. Duryee, and were not only fitting to the occasion, but were unusually impressive.

Some of the Many Losers.

Although money for immediate use is being raised in the village and the surrounding towns, the committee feels that more extended relief will be needed, for many of the sufferers have lost all they had in the world. In the case of the blacksmith, J. H. James, there is a fair example. His shop is completely demolished; and no two parts of it can be found. There is no trace of his forge left, and his tools have vanished as if they had been as light as feathers and floated off on the wings of the storm. His house has been moved away from its site and lies almost on its side. In addition to all this, he got a bad scalp wound, which will incapacitate him from labor for some days.

Another case is that of Mr. Holger, who had invested his all in a little home, and had made the final payment on it only last week. Now it lies scattered about, a shapeless mass of ruins, and with it his furniture and all his household effects, besides a small sum of money.

Henry Randall lost his house, barn, outbuildings, trees, and crops, all being wiped out, while three of his children are injured.

Another sad case is that of Mrs. John Vanderbeck, who lost her aged husband only a few weeks ago, and now has lost her home and all it contained.

Mrs. Demarest had put all her means into a house, which was just finished, only to see it wafted away in the storm. Instances of this kind are numerous, and, no doubt, aside will keep many from disclosing the suffering that this disaster will subject them to. Rose Deal Office is a badly-shattered building, but fortunately it stood fast, so there was no loss of mail matter, and the business of the office is going on as usual.

The house of John Voorhees, cashier of the Chemical National Bank, though almost in the track of the tornado, was not injured.

The storm was undoubtedly a true cyclone, for its effects showed it to have the rotary character belonging to that class of atmospheric disturbance. Two clouds were, it is said, seen together, one from the northeast and the other from the southwest. When they met there was a whirl and a roar, and then all was over; but a track averaging 400 feet in width was left, and it was full of wreckage.

The losers and their estimated losses are:

N. C. Zabriskie, house and two barns	$10,000
D. P. Adams, dwelling	2,000
W. Piaget, dwelling	1,000
Edward Chimock, china factory and damage to dwelling	3,000
Mrs. Waldschlag	500
Mrs. Margaret Lozier, house and barn	2,000
Henry Lozier, house	1,000
Mrs. Delia Jenkins, dwelling	2,000
N. C. Zabriskie, dwelling	3,000
N. C. Zabriskie, double house	2,000
August Mundt, house and barn	3,000
Peter Hasbrough, house	5,000
John Post, dwelling damaged	500
Frank Schwenk, dwelling damaged	500
N. J. and N. Y. R. R. depot	2,000
Conrad Frederman, house and hotel	6,000
Holly Jones, blacksmith's shop, house, and barn	5,000
Reformed church, damage	1,500

This will bring the loss up to $50,000, but it represents only a portion of the real loss, for the estimate takes no account of the damage to crops and to trees in the neighborhood.

AID FOR THE SUFFERERS.

Subscriptions for the Committee Will Be Received by The New-York Times.

CHERRY HILL, N. J., July 14.—Nicholas B. Demarest came to the front Saturday night as the man of the hour, and soon had arrangements set on foot for caring for the injured and protecting the helpless and their almost ruined property. A little later John G. Webb, Mayor of the borough of Riverside, of which Cherry Hill is one of the villages, came on the scene, and, indorsing all that Mr. Demarest had done, authorized him to take charge of affairs.

A committee of safety and relief was at once organized, with Mr. Demarest at its head, and, with a further membership, composed of Frederick Leathbridge, George Schroder, Constable Cole, Henry Rieman, Jacob A. Tuers, Frederick Heine, Rudolph Liede, John Swack, and William Smith. This committee began its official life at once, and soon, with the aid of out-of-town volunteers, had the town fully patrolled. They have been constantly on duty, and expect to remain so until to-morrow night.

Acting for this committee, and with its unanimous concurrence, Mr. Demarest has asked The New-York Times to place the urgent needs of the many villagers who have been stripped of all their earthly possessions before its readers, and to receive and forward any subscriptions that may be sent in to the relief committee to its Chairman or to Mayor G. G. Webb, in whose favor all checks should be drawn.

The committee deemed it wise to urge several individuals who could not satisfactorily account for themselves to leave on the last train Saturday night, and this evening the same course was pursued in a few instances. Beyond this there has been no trouble, and no instances of theft have been reported, except on the part of probably innocently intentioned relic hunters, who have, to put it mildly, been something of a nuisance.

May Brookyn's Estate.

The Public Administrator of San Francisco has rendered his final account on the estate of May Brookyn, the actress who committed suicide in that city a year ago, on account of the death here of Frederick Lovecraft, with whom she was in love.

Besides $62.50 in cash, the estate consisted of a gold watch and small fob chain, a breastpin, containing a miniature portrait; a small metal box, containing a breastpin, and a small paper cutter; a banjo, five shares of the stock of the Thompson Hydraulic Company of Newark, N. J., value unknown; and some books and papers. A draft for $400, drawn in favor of Miss Brookyn, is in possession of the Crocker Woolworth Bank, and the bank book of the dead actress with the Garfield National Bank of this city is in possession of the administrator appointed here. Her only heirs are her brother, V. Crocker, and a niece, May Crocker, both of whom live at Rosseau, County Wexford, Ireland.

Summer Trips

Will afford you little pleasure or profit if you are suffering from impure blood, tired and languid, without ambition, unable to eat or sleep. First purify your blood and build up your system with Hood's Sarsaparilla and then vacation will do you good. Get Hood's, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye to-day.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner Pills. They assist digestion.

SALMON P. CHASE'S FORMER HOME

His Daughter in This City Trying to Prevent Its Sale by Foreclosure—Success Almost Assured.

Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague, the daughter of Salmon P. Chase, is in this city trying to raise money enough to save Edgewood, her father's former home, upon which a mortgage has been foreclosed. The lawyers have generously granted an extension of the time of payment of Mrs. Sprague, who believes that she can manage to retain the ancestral estate. For obvious reasons the amount of the mortgage has not been divulged by Mrs. Sprague.

Edgewood is a magnificent country place of about thirty-four and a half acres. It lies about two miles outside of Washington, D. C. The estate originally consisted of 800 acres. It was established by Washington Berry, a relative of the first President, who found a bed of brick clay on the place, erected a kiln, made bricks, and built a mansion which stands to-day. That was over 100 years ago.

Even when he was a student, Salmon P. Chase had a great fancy for the Berry home, and some years later, when straitened circumstances enforced the parceling of the estate among the members of the Berry family, and they were compelled to get rid of part of the estate at public sale, Mr. Chase bought the old mansion and much of the surrounding land. Mr. Chase was one of those public men who served the State for honor and the welfare of the Commonwealth, and not for private emolument, and when he died his relatives had a hard time saving even Edgewood. Though Mr. Chase became Senator, Governor, Secretary of the United States Treasury, and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; though through him acts of national importance were formulated, he died without having enriched himself, and possessed only of Edgewood.

The estate went to his only daughter, Kate. She was forced to give a mortgage on the place, and now finds herself in the unfortunate predicament of possibly having to allow the old home to be sold from her. She has come to New-York to make a business arrangement with several firms of lawyers and real estate men, whereby she may retain her father's home. Mrs. Sprague says she is now reasonably certain of success. The question, she believes, is of National interest, and she has been much encouraged by the attitude toward her taken by the lawyers who have been forced to foreclose the mortgage.

Mrs. Sprague has three daughters, Ethel, Portia, and Henrietta, the youngest an invalid.

THE BIBLE DR. PATTON'S SUBBECT

He Deplores the Fact that It Is Treated with Neglect.

The Rev. Dr. Francis L. Patton, President of Princeton College, preached at the Central Presbyterian Church last night. His subject was "The Bible."

"Huxley, a great man," he said, "advised his children, and children generally, to read the Bible, though he has shaken the faith of some in the Bible. Like many others, he seemed to think he could get on for the rest of his life without reading the Bible, but thought it the best book for children to read and to follow.

"The trouble is, that the Bible is not read half so much as it used to be. We are well fed, well housed, but not well read. We do not read as well as we think we do. We like to think by proxy. We like panoramas of pleasures to pass before us. Now it's "Trilby," now it's some other novel.

"Our standard of morality is not that of the Bible, but it is an empirical standard. England has a standard yard and a standard pound, but they are locked up so no one can tamper with them. The commercial standards of the yard and the pound are close to them, but not exactly true.

"Our true standard of morality is that of the Bible but we lock it up, so we can't get at it, so we can't tamper with it, and take some standard close to it.

"Our ideals are becoming materialized, more earthy, more sensuous, and the more materialized our ideals become, the further we go away from the Bible.

"Read it, for by the power of its inspiration it has the power to direct, to command you."

New Games Wanted.

It is natural we suppose, that the games played at any one time should be very few. Vanity comes in with its irresistible influence to secure that result. The classes limitate each other, and for competition to be severe there must be similarity of effort. A man cannot be great in a game known only to a village, and for "fame" to be as widely diffused as that of the great cricketers, cricket must be played, or at least comprehended, by an entire nation. It is, however, matter for some surprise that new outdoor games are so exceedingly few and are so slow to catch hold. In our time only two have become really popular, lawn tennis and golf, and of these the first never descended to the people, and is said to be now slowly decaying.

Polo, of course, can never be popular in a land where the masses do not ride, and baseball, the American game, has never caught on in England; while our Winters are too uncertain for the people even to learn exciting ice games, like curling. It is hard to believe, however, that ingenuity has reached its limit in devising outdoor sports, or that men are too conservative ever to accept new ideas for games. We can offer no suggestion, but there must be hundreds of minds more pliable than ours at work upon the subject, and we may remark that no democratic game has ever yet been started—that is, no game in which hundreds or even thousands can feel themselves active participators. At present the few play, and the multitudes look on; but they will not be content to do that forever, and we should not be surprised if, thirty years hence, there were a game in vogue which was more "national" than cricket and which occupied in the daily papers even larger space.—The Saturday Review.

Bad Books Help Degeneration.

To recommend degenerate books to neurotic or hysterical readers is not only to vaccinate, but to inoculate them. There is here certainly a communication of the disease. An unhealthy imagination finds in the wild lubrications of the degenerates welcome nourishment and a pattern zealously to be imitated. Every dormant inclination is awakened and monstrously developed by this sort of reading. Far from causing a satisfaction of these morbid tendencies that shall no longer seek perpetuation in deeds, such reading only strengthens what becomes an imperative necessity to commit crime and immorality.

I could cite dozens of cases from the criminal records of the past few years where thieves, housebreakers, and murderers indicated that the primal conception of their misdeeds arose from the perusal of sensational novels in which malefactors were exalted and their heroic deeds expatiated upon with enthusiasm. I do not assert that these individuals were made criminals by what they read. Their natures were perverse by birth and education. The propensity to crime was organic. But who can say that the perusal of immoral books was not the direct cause which governed their latent instincts, producing a well-defined aim? Indeed, the malefactors themselves believed this to be so. Could I but relate the moral-devastations traceable to the reading of Nietzsche and Ibsen which I have seen in actual life!—Max Nordau in The Forum.

Herrnhuter Marriages.

The men and women of a marriageable age are collected in a house with a suite of three rooms, each opening into the other, the young men in one end room and the young women in the other; then the doors from these two rooms are thrown open into the middle room, which is perfectly darkened. After this follows a sort of general scramble, or "catch who can," and whichever girl the man catches becomes his wife. —Curious Church Ceremonies. William Andrews.

TORNADO RELIC HUNTERS

From the Wreckage of Woodhaven They Take Tons of Mementos.

THOUSANDS GO TO SEE THE RUINS

Magnificent Monuments Made Piles of Stone—Three Cows and a Barn Disappear—An Appeal for Assistance.

WOODHAVEN, L. I., July 14.—When the sun rose this morning it shone upon a scene of desolation and woe, of abject ruin at the west end of Woodhaven and the village of Union Course. Where, twenty-four hours earlier, had stood comfortable cottages and apparently strong brick and stone structures, nothing remained but a few miserable loads of débris. The streets were littered with a picturesque but awful array of tin roofs, broken stoves, remnants of furniture, sides of houses, and the multitudinous articles common to households.

The breath of an awful giant had devastated the twin villages. It had converted even the trees into the abiding places of foreign articles, and not the most extraordinary sight was that of a tall sycamore around whose upper branches was so tightly wound the tin roof of some house that it will be necessary to use a sharp instrument to dislodge it.

The hand of a master contractor was visible wherever the eye could reach. House after house had disappeared, and nought remained but a few sticks and an occasional broken armchair or sofa. Had a modern contractor been given the work of tearing down these dwelling houses and removing the débris, it would have taken him at least a month to accomplish what was done within four minutes Saturday.

The New-Yorkers and the Brooklynites removed the débris. They swooped upon the town in the early morning in numbers that, as the day progressed, reached not less than 100,000, and when they went away they carried with them several tons of débris as mementos, and all the visible supply of beer in Queens County.

All the Trains Crowded.

The trains of the Long Island Railroad reaching this point were crowded to suffocation, and the elevated railroads carried passengers to within a mile of the scene of the disaster.

The Queens County men have an eye to business. Every available vehicle was impressed into service, and also the drivers around the termini of the elevated railroads. As the passengers descended they were met with a volley of cries:

"This way to the cyclone! All the sights for 10 cents!"

Those who patronized the vehicles were entertained along the route with visions of houses unroofed, fences leveled, trees uprooted, and barns and outhouses absolutely wiped off the face of the earth.

Those who tarried at the gates of Cypress Hills Cemetery saw a still more wonderful sight. From the brow of the hill down toward the main entrance gate, almost every tree was leveled. The forces of nature had even desecrated the graves of the dead.

Tombstones were piled around in hopeless confusion, and magnificent monuments were reduced to a pile of broken stones. This devastation, it is likely, was caused more by falling trees than the actual force of the wind.

Tornadoes, however, are just as capricious in the East as in the West. Right in the path of the tornado, on the Jamaica Plank Road, stands a hotel. Its windows are protected by awnings, and, like similar contrivances, not adapted to combat with the elements; in fact, a very ordinary windstorm would have torn them to ribbons. The tornado left them uninjured, but a gigantic elm on the other side of the street was broken as if it had been a pipe-stem.

At the House of Death.

But the point at which the crowd congregated and apparently most enjoyed the vista was at Rockaway Road and Atlantic Avenue, and from that point up to Third Street and Rockaway Road.

At this latter point stands a pretty white cottage with green blinds. On the door flutters black crepe, and white silk streamers. Within lies the body of Mrs. Louise Petrequier, only seventeen years old, who was soon to become a mother, who was killed by a beam whirling along with the furious storm as she rushed to the garden to warn her mother of the danger of the wind.

At that time big timbers, sticks, stones, household furniture, roofs of houses, outhouses, frogs and toads, poultry and little pigs, were sailing through the dark atmosphere as if they were butterflies. All in the village escaped death save pretty Louise, "a winsome lass," as described by the Rev. Charles Lador, the pastor of the French Presbyterian Church at Woodhaven, of which Mrs. Petrequier was a member.

All day long a crowd of several thousand persons surrounded the house, and stared at the crepe on the door. Little Louise will be carried away to-day to Cypress Hills Cemetery, and there laid to rest among the tombstones shattered by the same breath of heaven that caused her death.

All the injured people are doing well. Five-year-old Johnnie Kolb, whose leg and arm were broken, is getting along well, and his ultimate recovery is hoped for and expected. Johnnie was hurt by flying débris while playing in his father's yard.

Fled and Were Saved.

That not more people were killed, when it is considered that half a dozen houses were destroyed and more than thirty unroofed or seriously damaged, was explained to a reporter for The New-York Times by the Rev. Father Steffens as follows:

"The men were mostly at their daily labor, and the women and children, when they heard the dreadful noise of the approaching cyclone, rushed out of doors. It was very fortunate that they were not struck by the flying timbers, for the air seemed to be alive with inanimate objects."

Down at the Long Island Railroad Station, at Union Course, is an almost square wooden platform. This is all that remains of Bennett's real estate office. What has become of the building, the furniture it was known to contain—and rumor, probably false, adds a safe—is a matter of conjecture. One thing is certain, the real estate office was there prior to the advent of the tornado, and nothing now remains but the floor and a handful of broken glass.

But the obliteration of the real estate office is not as bad as the disappearance of Mrs. Roy's cows. Mrs. Roy has a little farmhouse at the south end of the Rockaway Road.

Mrs. Roy at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon possessed two beautiful brindled cows and a barn behind the house. The tornado came, and Mrs. Roy was to-day diligently engaged in hunting for her two cows and the barn. Nothing is left of the barn save the flooring. It is assumed that cows and barn were blown into Jamaica Bay.

Saw Her Cow Blown Away.

Mrs. Roy's experience has a duplicate in that of Mrs. Samuel Mackey. Her husband was in the cowshed when the storm struck the structure, and wrecked it, killing a cow. Mrs. Mackey in the meantime was in the pasturage untethering another cow. The cyclone at that moment lifted the cow from its feet, blew it away, and it has not since been seen. Mrs. Mackey saved her own life by digging her hands into the ground.

Rockaway Road, from the Long Island Railroad Station to University Place, to-day resembled a fair more than anything else. It was thronged with sightseers from one end of the road to the other. Placards were plentifully displayed, begging people to subscribe to a fund for the relief of those who suffered loss from the storm.

About six feet square of William Schmidt's barn had been considerably spared by the cyclone, and this was also adorned with an appeal for charity. A hundred feet further along the road stood a man, said to be a Highway Commissioner, who, in a pathetic voice, urged the passers-by to drop a dime in a keg they would find further along, and thus help the sufferers. When a team came along this individual promised good roads as an inducement for the charitable to contribute to the relief fund.

At the corner opposite the ruins of the big brick schoolhouse on an overturned truck stood John B. Merrill and William Buckley, both said to be members of the Jamaica Board of Education. In front of them was an empty nail keg, and, as each train-load of visitors reached the spot, they were halted and harangued.

Relief by Intimidation.

On the opposite side of the street stood a group of Woodhaven's citizens, including some of those who suffered from the effects of the storm. They roundly denounced the methods by which New-Yorkers and others were forced to make contributions to the fund.

A reporter for The New-York Times, after being told "either you'se chip in or get out of this," found refuge behind the speakers' stand, and made shorthand notes of their utterances. This is what William Buckley said:

"Verily, verily, I say unto you, it is better to give than to receive. Now, boys, come up and chip in. Get ready! Get ready! See these houses struck by a cyclone. Put your rocks in the keg, boys!

"Don't sit in your armchairs at home and drink wine and say you are sorry. What do we care about your sorrow? We want money. There is more charity in this little keg than in all the pulpits of the country.

"Girls, give up the price of an ice cream and drop it in the keg."

Then John B. Merrill chimed in: "These houses are filled with people with broken legs, broken arms, broken heads. We want money to pay for undertakers, for bandages, for liniments. Step up, boys, and pay the price of a game of pool."

This was the sum and substance of the harangue, which lasted from morning till night.

Relief Without Harangues.

At the other corner stood Cashier Wood and other officers of the Woodhave Bank. Upon a pole they placed a canvas, and passers-by without solicitation dropped in a coin or a bill. Mr. Wood and his associates deprecated the action of Merrill and Buckley, but, as they were members of the Relief Committee, no method of stopping them suggested itself.

The Relief Committee consists of William F. Wyckoff, President Woodhaven Bank, Chairman; T. L. Wood, Cashier Woodhaven Bank, Secretary; S. H. Corwin, D. A. Jones, F. N. Leice, Father Steffin, W. E. Clark, T. M. Van Walwyk, Dr. R. L. McFarland, Dr. Ball, Dr. Mett, Dr. Devoe, F. Grosjean, A. J. Cordier, J. L. Wyckoff, E. P. Allyn, W. G. Platt, Robert Scott, the Rev. William Ross, T. H. Cassidy, John B. McCook, L. E. Delevan, C. Raymond, J. B. Barrody, William H. Blood, D. A. Gillispie, the Rev. P. R. Wheat, Charles Schuster, John Eckert, Henry Vanderpoel, James Pearce, Charles Dunning, John B. Merrill, William Buckley, D. P. Hatfield, Jacob Schinar, H. M. De Ronde.

Its appeal is as follows:

To the People of New-York, Brooklyn, and Elsewhere:

A fearful calamity has befallen the village of Woodhaven. A tornado yesterday afternoon wrecked the homes of a number of our fellow-citizens. Fifeeen houses were demolished and twenty-five or thirty others were badly damaged. They are all the homesteads of poor workingmen—all they have in the world. They are not only homeless, but helpless. The resources of our village do not avail to put all on their feet. We appeal to our fellow-citizens of New-York, Brooklyn, and elsewhere to help in this emergency. At a meeting of citizens to-night in the wrecked schoolhouse a representative relief committee was appointed to canvass the situation and receive funds. The Woodhaven Bank will receive any contribution for the sufferers.

A conservative estimate fixes the amount needed to rebuild the wrecked houses at $50,000.

Visitors to-day contributed more than $500, and there are many promises of funds when the committee gets to work.

The crowd wandered around the ruins until darkness set in. The saloons were wide open and did a rushing business. One of the attractions of the day was a game of ball immediately behind the ruined schoolhouse, the game being witnessed by 10,000 people.

The loss in Woodhaven, by reason of the cyclone, is not thought to be so great as at first estimated. T. L. Wood, the cashier of the Woodhaven Bank, told the reporter for The New-York Times that he did not think the loss, exclusive of the schoolhouse, would exceed $30,000.

Beer and Music at Rockaway.

ROCKAWAY BEACH, L. I., July 14.—Forty thousand people enjoyed themselves here to-day. The place was crowded from Mammel's to Seaside.

There was plenty of music, dancing, and beer.

Fatal Lightning at Greenport.

GREENPORT, L. I., July 14.—During the storm yesterday afternoon lightning struck the barn belonging to Thomas Pedan, at Shelter Island, and killed a valuable horse. Hailstones as large as marbles covered the ground.

Repairing Damage in Harlem.

Harlem spent much of the day yesterday recovering from the effects of the storm. The Department of Street Cleaning sent men out in gangs with saws. They climbed trees and sawed off dangling limbs, which were tossed into the convenient carts and taken away, with the dust, leaves, and twigs strewn about by the wind.

Most of the obstructions to travel had been got out of the way by noon in all the principal streets.

Rise of the Medical Profession.

During early mediaeval times the monasteries, serving as centres of instruction, gave some embodiment to the medical profession, like that which our colleges give. In Italy there later arose institutions for educating physicians, as the medical school of Salerno, in 1140. In France before the end of the thirteenth century, the surgeons had become incorporated into a distinct college, following, in this way, the incorporated medical faculty; and while thus integrating themselves, they excluded from their class the barbers, who, forbidden to perform operations, were allowed only to dress wounds, &c. In our own country there have been successive consolidations. The barber-surgeons of London were incorporated by Edward IV., and in the fifteenth century the College of Physicians was founded, and "received power to grant licenses to practice medicine—a power which had previously been confined to the Bishops." Progress in definiteness of integration was shown when, in Charles I.'s time, persons were forbidden to exercise surgery in London and within seven miles, until they had been examined by the company of barbers and surgeons; and also when, by the 18th of George II., excluding the barbers, the Royal College of Surgeons was formed. At the same time here have grown up medical schools in various places, which prepare students for examination by these incorporated medical bodies; further integrations being impiled. Hospitals, too, scattered throughout the kingdom, have become places of clinical instruction, some united to colleges and some not. Another species of integration has been achieved by medical journals, weekly and quarterly, which serve to bring into communication educational institutions, incorporated bodies, and the whole profession.—From Herbert Spencer, in The Popular Science Monthly.

For Heavy, Sluggish Feeling Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

It produces healthy activity of weak or disordered stomachs that need stimulating, and acts as a tonic on nerves and brain.

R. WALLACE & SONS MANUFACTURING CO.

Handsome Silverware

FIFTH AVENUE,

Between 26th and 27th Streets.

THE WILY JACK RABBIT

Cross-Country Riding in Southern California.

GREAT FUN ON THE PACIFIC COAST

Nothing Said to Compare with It for Beauty of Scenery, Constant Excitement, Zest, and Variety.

POMONA, Cal., July 14.—What fox chasing and following the hounds are in the life of the Fall and Winter pleasure resorts, as Tuxedo and the Genesee Valley, rabbit chasing or cross-country riding is to the tourists and residents in the beautiful valleys of San Gabriel, Pomona, Santa Barbara, and Santa Ana, in Southern California. At this season of the year there are hundreds of tourists and health seekers from the Eastern and Northern States who participate in the favorite out-of-door pastime in this land of fruits and flowers. There are many persons who have followed the hounds on famous hunts in Europe, and have joined in fox chases on scores of occasions in the Eastern States, and who aver that, for beauty of scenery, for constant excitement, zest, and variety, no cross-country riding compares with that of jack-rabbit chasing.

At this season of the year there are rabbit chases every few days in the more important valleys in Southern California. The rains are over, and the air and face of nature have been washed clean, leaving such royal scenery on every hand that it must rouse the most prosaic to exclamations of delight. There are oceans of color in vegetation everywhere, acres of calla lilies, carnations, poppies, and wild geraniums, set off by endless lines of hedges of laurestina, cypress, and roses. Away to the west is the faint glistening blues of the Pacific; to the north and east the Sierra Madres rear their icy and snow-capped peaks six and eight thousand feet in height; to the south there are sinuous ranges of foothills, green as emerald. Groves of orange, with golden fruit projecting from beneath bunches of green, stretch from mountain to foothill across the valleys, and orchards of olives and lemons abound, while wildflowers of every hue lend their beauty to the indescribable scene. The air is cool and fresh, and strikes upon one's face as soft as a caress. Travelers from all over the world say they have never seen so strange a contrast in nature as here. The Winter of the North and a semi-tropical Summer are face to face.

The Secretary of the local hunting or hounds club has sent invitations to meet the club members at a trysting place at 8 or 9 A. M. An hour or two before the hour named the members of the club and the guests arrive, each on his or her horse. A little time is spent in social chats, and enjoyment of the fresh, fragrant air, and viewing the scenery. At promptly the hour determined for the start, the master of hounds blows a musical toot on his silver horn, and the dogs, that have stood restlessly about for an hour, waiting with longing eyes for the word to go, are off in a second. The horses champ the bit, and, amid the jingling of Mexican spurs and saddle fittings, the riders are away. Under the direction of the master of hounds and his assistants, the party spreads out, covering, perhaps, a quarter of a mile. The hounds trot several hundred feet ahead, now and then coming to a halt and looking wistfully around, then moving on again. A mile is made in this way across a field of barley that is not yet prepared for a new crop, now through a sparse live-oak grove, now across an upland of olive trees, and still further on past an orchard of prune in full blossom, and also bearing ripe fruit. A small gray creature has darted almost like lightning up beneath the front horses' feet. For a second the apparition is startling. It has an inquisitive head, a pair of enormous, black-tipped ears, erect and rakish. For a fraction of a second the creature stands, and then shoots forward like a rocket. There are a few involuntary screams from the feminine riders, the horses plunge forward, and, every one fired with zest and excitement, the field is away now, fast and furious.

All the dogs close in upon the jack rabbit, and the irresistible cry "hi, hi, hi!" goes up and down the line of followers of the hounds. The rabbit, an experienced old fellow, begins the run as he enjoyed it. For a quarter of a mile he goes in a direct line. The dogs are exerting every muscle, and glide along through the short vegetation like arrows. The pace is hard for some riders unused to such exertion. Others are taking everything. Narrow arroyos are leaped and fences are jumped with ease. At the end of a mile several idlers have fallen by the wayside, and are considering the old saw of discretion and the better part of valor. But the main part of the hunters are still going, and are well in with the hounds. The rabbit has stopped several times, and, now turning, dashes at the horses, whose riders pull them on their haunches and take the new direction. Down into a hollow or through an ancient wash they go. The rabbit slips under a horse's feet, and the hounds snap at him as he dodges with fear. For a moment the jack is confused, and then is off again, the hounds in dodging, and at last saving himself from death by reaching the high chaparral, after wearing out half a dozen horses and several hounds, and, as one old foxhunter and cross-country rider says, providing more excitement than could be mustered in half a dozen paper chases.

The panting dogs stretch out in the stream of water that flows from the neighboring mountain. They have done well, noble fellows, for it is not an open country, and greyhounds, it must be remembered, run by eye alone. The riders have now lost the freshness that was so noticeable in them when the hunt started an hour ago. While riding trousers are stained by contact with hedges and the foliage of the orchards; several ladies' riding habits are spotted with mud and stained with the colors of flowers. One or two riders have suspicious earth stains across their shoulders that cause general merriment at the memory of unpremeditated landings the gentlemen have made in soft fields of earth. Every one in the party is quickly busy in making ready for a fresh start after rabbits. The dogs are encouraged by their respective owners, who pat the panting beasts and relate stories of the keen scent and remarkable fleetness the animals have shown on previous cross-country drives, and give explanations for the supernatural speed of the rabbit that has just escaped the hounds.

The master sounds his horn again, and the field is away. This time the riders turn to the southeast, where there are many broad, smooth rural roads and less hedges. The route now leads toward Santa Anita, E. K. Baldwin's property, the rural beauty spot, and the "show" ranch of Los Angeles County. A veritable garden of Hesperides stretches away in every direction—a checkerboard of vineyards, olive and prune orchards, orange groves, grain plats, and patches of golden eschaltzias, wild daisies, bluebells, and yellow violets. In fifteen minutes another rabbit is started up by a hound away off at the left flank of the riders. The rabbit bounds ahead several hundred feet, and is breaking away for some adjacent cover, opening and shutting automatically, like a common jackknife. The old fellow is not to have his own way, for a dog that has many rabbits' ears and scalps to his credit does not waste his wind in the early part of the run, but wisely notices the direction the rabbit is taking, and then starts away at full speed. The race continues several minutes. All the dogs are in hot pursuit, and the riders follow, with as keen interest as before. The wise old dog in the lead has closed upon his victim, and, by an adroit movement that only a shrewd hound knows, the rabbit is intercepted just as he is about to plunge through a hedge of laurestine or seek refuge in a field of wild mustard. The rabbit is caught—a vigorous shake by the dog, and it is ended.

In a few seconds more, the perspiring hunters gather at the scene of the capture.

The gentleman who first seizes the game rabbit cuts off its long ears, and gracefully presents them to the lady who has kept up with the hounds and is first "in at the death," while each of the rest of the riders wonders how it is that his own horsemanship or experience in previous rabbit drives had not brought him earliest to the scene of the encounter.

Another rest for dogs and horses and a few minutes of conversation on the experiences of the day and the hopes for the rest of the day's sport, and the field is off on another chase. The runs are made in succession until near the appointed early afternoon hour for luncheon, which is to take place in one of the many charming and secluded cañons or beneath the shade of live oaks or eucalyptus groves, where the invited guests and a score or two of members of the club, who have elected the carriage as a safer and more comfortable means of hunting than in the saddle, have assembled and are awaiting the arrival of the hunters, before the big hampers and baskets are opened.

The pleasure to be derived from following a pack of greyhounds across country in a series of runs lies mainly in the variety. The dogs present various attitudes, in which grace, beauty, and intelligence predominate, and the rider, despite the speed, finds more actual enjoyment than in hunting with foxhounds—the fashionable hunting fad in the East, at Tuxedo, and among the Staten Island and Long Island Winter resorts this season. The greyhound, notwithstanding some natural history writers, is most intelligent and affectionate, and in a short run often makes remarkable exhibitions of shrewdness and real judgment of topographical conditions. Greyhounds finely bred rarely possess scent, depending upon the eye, and when once the game is in sight their extraordinary speed should enable them to capture it. A pet dog, a type of its kind, with perfect lines of beauty, will often lose game in brush or tall grass. Her regular pace with head erect is instantly abandoned, and, with head up, she leaps over the ground, occasionally jumping into the air, and, while suspended a second, she looks quickly about, and sees the waving of the grass, caused by the fleeing form. Repeating this manœuvre, she keeps the rabbit in sight until it is again forced to the open country, where the chase begins anew, the advantage with the hound.

There are half a dozen more runs in the afternoon, when luncheon is over. The sport has become more animated, and the riders, now more accustomed to their horses and "the lay of the land," are more excited. The horses rush hither and yon, the hounds dart this way and that, nearing the rabbit now and then, suddenly losing him, while the riders, wild with enthusiasm, shout encouragingly to their dogs. It is the last spurt. The rabbit makes, at a wonderful rate of speed, for a clump of trees, when it turns and is seized from behind by a dog, and tossed, dead or dying, into the air, to fall back among the pack. The gentlemen cheer the dogs, while the ladies, secretly delighted, openly commiserate the helpless animal. At early sundown, riders, horses, and dogs are surfeited, and the journey home is generally made in much more silence than the start was begun in the morning.

Varying Rainfalls.

Over parts of the great equatorial region of calms in the great oceans there is almost constant precipitation in heavy showers, rain falling on the average about seven hours out of the twenty-four all the year round. There are, however, some notable exceptions which qualify this broad general statement. At the Island of Ascension only two or three inches of rain fall in a year; and there are numerous islands in the Pacific, near the equator, which are practically rainless, as is evidenced by their possessing deposits of guano. The other chief rainy regions are those localities where moist winds meet mountain ranges, and are forced upward, parting with their moisture during the ascent—such as the Khasia Hills, the Western Ghauts, the western coasts of the British Isles, of Norway, North America, Southern Chili, and of New-Zealand, which are exposed to winds, blowing over extensive oceans, and depositing their moisture on the first coasts they meet.

The rainless regions of the globe owe their aridity to the fact that they are shut off from the influence of moist winds by high mountain chains. The chief of these are Upper Egypt, the Sahara, the Desert of Gobi, and the coast of Peru. The driest place in the world is probably that part of Egypt between the two lower falls of the Nile. It has never been known to rain there, and the inhabitants do not believe travelers who tell them that water can fall from the sky. The great trade winds at the starting points of their paths are the cause of drought and barrenness, but where they cross land at the equinoxes they in due course they give out bounteous rain supplies. The contrasts thus offered are very striking. Thus, some parts of the Moroccan Sahara near the head of the northeastern Atlantic trade wind, do not experience a shower for perhaps twenty years at a time; while the same wind, when it reaches the coast of South America, produces a rainfall representing a depth of twenty feet of water in a year.—The Gentleman's Magazine.

The Gospel in Many Tongues.

The latest edition of "The Gospel in Many Tongues" gives a single verse (John iii., 16,) printed in the 320 languages which the Bible Society embraces in its issues, and it should be noted that from their number versions no longer in circulation have been carefully excluded. It is impossible to look without emotion on so striking an illustration of world-wide devotion and self-sacrifice. How meagre even the greatest linguistic gifts are found to be before this gallery of alphabets, so diversified that the same verse occupies in some cases an entire page, in others two or three lines only, while the words which it comprises vary from the terrific agglutination of the Iroquois to the monosyllabic brevity of the Chinese vernaculars!

How strangely divergent the development which evolved from 2,000 separate forms from one primeval tongue, and now tends to revert to its aboriginal unity once more! How inscrutable the destiny ordained for the sacred books of Christianity that they should be translatable into every known type of human speech, and should even at times stand out as solitary beacons, the sole memorials of dead tongues and peoples!—The Quarterly Review.

A Confirmed Wanderer.

Here is the pathetic figure of a

BOSTON CHURCHES FILLED

No Convention of the Christian Endeavorers Yesterday.

MANY POWERFUL SERMONS PREACHED

Strong Pleas in Favor of a Puritan Sabbath to be Observed Throughout This Great Nation.

BOSTON, July 14.—No meetings of the Christian Endeavor Convention were held to-day, but the Endeavorers crowded the city churches, where many distinguished clergymen from abroad preached.

An immense congregation thronged Trinity Church in the morning to hear Canon J. B. Richardson of London, Ontario, who preached a sermon upon Church unity from Ephesians, iv., 3. Christ, he said, made unity the standard of His people. Christendom finds itself to-day in a state of dissatisfaction, at the root of which is the feeling that unity is God's work. The Pope's recent encyclical, while remarkable for its gentle and devout spirit, is permeated with the assumption that Rome is the one true Church, and reunion must be upon her dogmas. Any corporate union with Rome is impossible, so long as she retains her distinctive erroneous doctrines. The one sad feature of Protestantism is our endless divisions. We have too little of that enthusiasm which comes from close union with hearts. We may not hope for unity in liberating religion without dogma. Perhaps no Protestant creed can offer a platform broad enough to be a meeting ground for all Christians.

But Christians are not altogether to abandon their denominational principles. There is set forth in Scripture a way into which all who believe Christ should be led and hold the faith in unity of spirit. I have often thought our primitive apostolic Church does present to the Christian world the very position here set down by St. Paul himself. The Word of God, the two creeds, the two sacraments, the historic episcopate are the foundation stones of Church unity. Whatever unity we obtain, it must be a unity in adversity. May there not be a spiritual unity among us now, an interdenominational fellowship, through this Christian Endeavor movement? It stands for intense loyalty to the Church and congregation with which it is connected, and also for interdenominational fellowship.

The Rev. Knight Chaplain, of London, England, preached to a congregation which filled Music Hall at the morning service of the Tremont Temple Society. His subject was "Liberty in Christian Service, Through the Power of the Holy Spirit." He said that the common idea of liberty was license. No human emancipator could strike off the bonds which bound humanity to sin. Christ did this on the cross, where He made the greatest sacrifice in the cause of liberty which the world has ever seen. By freedom thus obtained men were bound to serve Christ. They could do this only through the power of the Holy Spirit. "I want to impress upon you this morning that Pentecost is still a living reality of the Church of Christ." In closing, he said he did not believe in beginning Christian work with such force as to waste all energies on first impulses. The steadfast, persistent worker accomplished most. The great mission of Endeavorers was to evangelize heathen nations.

Dudley Street Baptist Church was packed long before the morning service began. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Henry T. McEnew, D. D., of New-York. He took for his text the parable of the house built upon the sand. He used instances of ordinary difficulties in the erection of buildings to illustrate the difficulties encountered by the human soul in developing sound character. The only safe foundations for buildings were those laid by God in the soil and rock. So in God's building, a man without the right foundation would be destroyed in spite of the good he might apparently be doing. Workmen could freeze quicksand an dthen use it. Too many lives were founded on frozen quicksand; it melted and ruin followed. Lives, like buildings, should be made of fireproof material. He closed with a description of the awful moral storm and stress to improve those who withstand them drawing an illustration from the life of Paderewski, who is said to have derived his marvelous touch and inspiration from the endeavors to please an invalid wife by his piano playing.

Bishop Samuel Fallows, D. D., LL. D., of Chicago preached in the Tremont Street Methodist Church this morning upon sanctification. He said in part:

The word "sanctify" includes expiation and consecration. The Church is a school, the object of whose teaching is saintship. Christ, the teacher, never gets out of patience. We have hard lessons. He says: "What thou knowest not now, thou shalt know hereafter."

Christian soldiers are made only in the actual warfare of life. Virtue and holiness shall come through fighting the good fight. We are learning the essential unity of the human race in every department of life—literature, politics, and law. But a deeper unity binds the Church. Christ and all the saints are ours and we are one, no matter what our name if we are sanctified in Christ.

Dr. Arthur Little of Dorchester presided at a meeting upon Sabbath observance, held this afternoon at Park Street Church, which was well filled with Christian Endeavorers. In opening the speaking, he said it was the duty of the Republic to see that the Lord's Day was well kept.

Dr. S. P. Rhodes of Montreal then compared the strict Sabbath observance in Toronto with looser observance in Quebec and Boston. He thought we were not ready, commercially, to pay the price of the Puritan Sabbath. The sooner rested, others must work, but he believed that by legislation every man ought to have one day's rest a week.

W. H. H. Smith of Washington, D. C., said that lying around the house was not keeping the Sabbath; but one must do active Christian work. While the Washington Sabbath was not ideal, church people had taken hold of the matter, and newspapers could not be sold during church hours, and it was a dry city.

Dr. Page of Leavenworth, Kan., pleaded for the Puritan Sabbath in the West, where he said Sunday was a holiday. Many Sabbath breakers were from families formerly worshipping in Park Street Church. He spoke against readers of Sunday papers, but not against the papers themselves.

Treasurer William Shaw of the United Society of Christian Endeavor spoke briefly. The Rev. John Pollock of Glasgow, Scotland, denounced Sunday cars, and the Rev. M. D. Kneeland of Boston closed the meeting with a fervent appeal for better observance of the day.

William Patterson, D. D., of Toronto, Canada, preached at Berkely Temple this morning from Ezekiel. He claimed the prophecy that the bones of the Jewish Nation should be brought together was being fulfilled. The idea was to get the Jews together, and then infuse Christian life into them. Then to bring back the dead to life, by the power of God's word, through the agency of His spirit. The great hindrance to God's spirit was the selfishness of Christians and the love of Christians.

The First Baptist Church was filled to the doors this evening when the Rev. Wyland Hout, D. D., of Minneapolis, Minn., preached upon Christ's touch of the bier in the raising of the widow's son. He called attention to the fact that Christ could have performed the miracle without touching the bier, and the touch was given in order that He might place Himself on the same plane of ceremonial defilement with the mother, who had doubtless touched it, and become unclean according to the Levitical law. He then detailed other experiences of Christ similar in character to this one. Christ touched the bier of humanity in His incarnation, in His sufferings, in His human weakness, and in His atonement.

In closing, he explained the thought of Christ's resurrection and ascension as an experience parallel with the others mentioned, claiming that He was in touch with human nature, even after His ascension.

An Attempt to Kill Two Brothers.

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, July 14.—An attempt was made last night to kill John J. Jones and William Jones of this city in their camp at Adena, where they have their families. Mrs. William Jones was awakened during the night by the burning of the commissary tent, and, when all rushed out to save their goods and provisions, an explosion took place in the living tent that blew the campers' beds in every direction. It was found that the bomb was made of powder wrapped in a gunnysack and rammed in a can. The fact that the people were out of the living tent at the moment proved the preservation of their lives.

BEAT A WOMAN IN THE FACE

A Rockaway Beach Dugout Dweller Attacked Miss Stroehling of Brooklyn—Pursued by a Crowd.

ROCKAWAY BEACH, L. I., July 14.—Francisco Bissello, a laborer, forty years old, otherwise—known as Frank Conway, narrowly escaped injury to-day at the hands of an angry mob, for having severely beaten Miss Emily Stroehling of Brooklyn.

Bissello lives in a rude dugout in a clump of brush off the boulevard, known as the Cedars, which is situated about midway between Hammel's and Seaside.

Miss Stroehling is twenty-one years old. She lives at 100 Graham Avenue, Brooklyn, but for several days has been a guest at the Islutzky Cottage, in Surf Avenue.

She was picking wildflowers and blackberries about noon to-day in the brush, a short distance from the boulevard, when she received a terrible blow from behind on the head, which felled her. Her assailant then beat her in the face and tried to still her cries by forcing a rag into her mouth.

Joseph J. McCormick of 108 South Third Street and William Parker of 192 Hart Street, Brooklyn, who were passing that way, hearing her cries, broke through the brush. On catching sight of the men, the Italian released his victim and fled. Other pedestrians were attracted by the shouts of the pursuing men, and joined in the chase. Fearing to fall into the hands of the angry crowd, the Italian sought refuge in his dugout. He was there held a prisoner until he was arrested by policemen from Seaside.

When he was arraigned before Justice Smith, Bissello made a feeble attempt in broken English to deny his crime. He was positively identified by Miss Stroehling's rescuers.

Miss Stroehling has a severe cut in the back of her head, and her face was bruised and swollen. On identifying her assailant in the courtroom, she fainted, and was assisted from the place.

Bissello was locked up to await examination Tuesday.

MARRIED WITHOUT PARENTAL CONSENT

Miss Lentilhon's Family Surprised to Learn She Is Mrs. Boynton.

Without the consent or knowledge of her father, and on the pretense that she was going shopping, Miss Marie De Tours Lentilhon, third daughter of Joseph Lentilhon of this city, and well known in society, went to Jersey City last Friday, and was married to Chester Clark Boynton of New-York.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Edward L. Stoddard of St. John's Episcopal Church, Jersey City, in his house, 89 Summit Street.

Mr. Boynton is a member of the Seventh Regiment. He is the youngest son of John H. Boynton, and has lived with his parents in West Ninth Street. Not a single member of the Lentilhon or the Boynton family had any idea that the young people were in love with each other, or intended to be married. The bride's father is very ill in his house, 36 West Eleventh Street. The first intimation he had of the marriage was when he received by mail the certificate.

The Rev. Mr. Stoddard said that the young couple, who were strangers to him, answered the usual questions satisfactorily. The whereabouts of Mr. and Mrs. Boynton is not known.

VOYAGERS DETAINED AT QUARANTINE

Among Them Are Twelve Ballet Girls Who Were Stranded in Havana.

Twenty-two of the saloon passengers on the Spanish Line steamship Ciudad Condal, which yesterday arrived from Havana, who were unprovided with acclimatization certificates, were, on the ship's arrival at Quarantine, transferred to Hoffman Island. They will be five days out from Havana at 5 o'clock P. M. to-day, and will then be released if no symptoms of yellow fever appear among them.

The Ciudad Condal was allowed to proceed to her pier, where the rest of her passengers, twenty-six in number, were landed.

Among those detained are twelve ballet girls, mostly New-Yorkers, who left this city about two months ago to join the Louise Calderone Dramatic Company in Havana. The venture was not a success from a financial standpoint, and the ballet girls were left stranded in Havana with little besides their return tickets.

A Model Indian Officer.

Although formerly a cavalry soldier, Sir Robert Sandeman dressed, like Bismarck, in a black wide-awake, with a very light tie, long black coat, and black trousers, shoes, and white socks. He looked on horseback like a Methodist minister, with socks that after a long, dusty march were not altogether free from streaks. He attended durbars in the same costume, but with so great a personal dignity, very like that of Bismarck, that he appeared magnificent in the midst of the chiefs, dressed in Delhi Kelkob, (i. e., cloths of gold and silver.) He would listen with great gravity to the interpreter translating from the strangest tongues the most impassioned speeches made by the swarthy, gypsy-looking men of Beloochistan and the Persian frontier, and at the end would either solemnly nod or reply: "Tell him it is puffickly ridiculous," the nod or the short phrase being expanded with flowery language by the interpreter.

His great charm for the chiefs was, as one of his assistants told me, due to his knowing all about their grandmothers, or, in other words, being able to trace their hereditary descents, and talk with them about their relations. They used also to gossip playfully about incidents in which they had not agreed. I once heard a chief chaffing him when out of durbar, and, on asking what he had said, Sandeman's eyes twinkled. The chief, it seems, was telling him what a joke he had with us on the line of communications after Maiwand one day, when he half surprised us at breakfast, and how quick we were in hunting him up and driving him into a cave, where we shelled him and killed some of his best friends. The Kipling view of war is, of course, that which prevails on the Afghan frontier.—The Saturday Review.

Venomous Indian Snakes.

Of the poisonous kinds there are some twenty genera, admirable pictures of which may be found in Sir Joseph Fayrer's "Thanatophidia of India." Of these the most infamous is, of course, the cobra, (Naja tripudians,) of which there are many varieties. "Few objects," says the authority just referred to, "are more calculated to inspire awe than a large cobra when, with his hood erect, hissing loudly, and his eyes glaring, he prepares to strike. Nevertheless, they are not, I believe, aggressive, and unless interfered with or irritated they crawl along the ground with the neck undilated, looking not unlike innocent snakes."

The reputation of being the most aggressive of all the Indian snakes is enjoyed by the Ophiophagus claps; but more dangerous, perhaps, are the Daboia Russellii, or Russells viper, and the Echis carinata, (the native phursa,) whose bite causes death as certainly, if not quite as quickly, as that of the cobra. For the horror of the thing is that death—to all events to the native—is almost certain. It is a sad and remarkable fact that in dealing with a bite from one of these snakes civilization appears to be nearly as powerless as barbarism. The district officers frequently complain that the natives, when bitten, confront themselves with singing mantras or charms, instead of applying to the doctor. But what can the doctor do for them? He can excise the part bitten, he can amputate the limb; but if the poison has once got into the venous system, unless the bite was not deep or surgical aid was immediately at hand, no human power can save the victim. —Chambers's Journal.

Prospective Bridegroom Loses an Arm.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 14.—Thomas J. Sullivan, twenty-three years old, of 3,047 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, is employed as a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad. As his train was leaving the train shed this evening he fell from the top of a car, the wheels of which cut off his left arm.

Sullivan was to have been married Tuesday to a young woman whose home is in Brooklyn. He is in the City Hospital.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Moorfield Storey of Boston is at the Murray Hill.

—Beriah Wilkins of Washington, D. C., is at the St. James.

—Congressman Francis G. Newlands of Nevada is at the Waldorf.

—Congressman David B. Henderson of Iowa and John M. Wiley, United States Consul at Bordeaux, are at the Holland.

SUNDAY WAS NOT SO DRY

Continued from Page 1.

from headquarters, and warned everybody liable to make a mistake. There has been no arrest in this direction.

"As to soda water, there has been no call for police interference. Had there been, we should have acted.

"The clubs? Why should I butt my head against a wall. I've about thirty in the precinct, and I consider each as a private house. No, I did not even make an attempt to enter the Union League Clubhouse. I've no right there. As to the general Sunday law, neither I nor my men found cause for interference, let alone arresting any one."

The arrest in this precinct was a singular one. Claude Berthollet, an enthusiastic Frenchman, sells liquors at and has a storekeeper's excise license for 104 West Thirty-third Street. Yesterday was the anniversary of the taking of the Bastile, and he was ardently interested in its celebration. In the afternoon Policeman Beeck, who denounced Sergt. Taylor as a bribe taker before the Lexow committee, and Minnerly of the steamboat squad, detailed to service under Capt. Pickett in citizen's dress, came upon him when he, his wife, and four compatriots were in his store.

Berthollet and the others with him insisted that they were talking of the downfall of tyranny and enjoying a social glass as friends. The policemen maintained that as they entered money passed from one man, who held a bottle, to Berthollet, and Berthollet was arrested. When he struggled in resistance, he was handcuffed.

Then came a bout of pushing and hauling—a regular tug-of-war. Berthollet was held by his portly and muscular wife and their friends, and before the policemen got him to the street one of his wrists was cut by the handcuff. At this point Mrs. Berthollet vented her anger at the capture of her husband by slapping Minnerly's face, but she was not arrested. Berthollet was locked up.

In spite of the endeavors of the police, some saloon keepers dealt kindly with well-known patrons in a spirt of tantalization. It was smart tactics against smart tactics. At the corner of Sixth Avenue and Thirtieth Street, within view of the station house, one saloon keeper managed to dispense prohibited refreshments by taking chosen customers through a cigar store. Another's plan was to take his patrons down stairs to a cellar, and thence to the barrom. The third did picket duty cautiously, and customer every quarter of an hour. It would have been impossible in any case for a stranger to have obtained admittance, but the performance was hugely relished by a score of hangers-on.

There was absolutely no trouble in this precinct in procuring any drink at a hotel, provided the order for it followed one for a "meal." The restaurants and tables d'hôte here and in the Fifteenth Precinct did not appear to fear molestation. This was also the case in the two principal restaurants in the Bowery.

The excise arrests yesterday numbered 111, or six more than those of July 7. The Twenty-fifth Precinct led the record with twelve prisoners. The full list is as follows:

Precinct.	Arrests.	Precinct.	Arrests.
Second	1	Twentieth	7
Fourth	2	Twenty-second	7
Sixth	3	Twenty-third	3
Eighth	5	Twenty-fourth	1
Ninth	4	Twenty-fifth	12
Eleventh	3	Twenty-sixth	4
Twelfth	1	Twenty-seventh	2
Fourteenth	5	Twenty-eighth	10
Fifteenth	2	Twenty-ninth	7
Sixteenth	9	Thirty-third	2
Eighteenth	5	Thirty-fourth	1
Nineteenth	3	Thirty-seventh	3
		Total	111

There was to have been a gathering of the French colony at Lion Park yesterday to celebrate the fall of the Bastile, but Acting Captain Cooney of the Twenty-sixth Precinct announced that he would act promptly the moment the excise law was violated, and the celebration, which was to have lasted two days, was postponed until to-day.

Several threats by saloon keepers to further test the law by opening and selling "soft" drinks were not executed. The saloon of James A. Lyon, at 2,852 Third Avenue, where the law was tested June 30, was closed. Horace Quinlan of 138 Park Row, who applied for an injunction to restrain the police from interfering on Sunday with the sale of soda water and so forth in his place did not open. He explained that he had he been a well man he would have been defiant.

"Wet" places were not rare on the west side from Eighty-fifth to One Hundred and Eighth Street, and the police managed to arrest half a dozen offenders. John Levine was arrested on a charge of "exposure" in front of his saloon at Ninety-third Street and Columbus Avenue. He claimed that he had a right to be at the door of his place of business, and the policeman who acted said that the bar was uncovered. He was released on bail, and threatened to spend all the money that might be necessary to determine his rights as a citizen.

One of the prisoners arraigned in the Tombs yesterday was Arthur Louis of 254 Canal Street. Policeman Rendell of the Fifth Precinct said that a woman came out of a Church Street saloon with a can of beer, and when he stopped her Louis told her to run away and she escaped. Louis, in defense, said that thinking the woman was arrested, he tried to discover the charge against her. Magistrate Brann discharged Louis, who threatened to prefer charges against Rendell.

CONEY ISLAND BEER DRINKERS.

It Took 540,000 Glasses to Satisfy the Great Crowd Yesterday.

A light land breeze that barely crinkled the waters of the bay blew over Coney Island yesterday afternoon, and one of the largest crowds in the history of that spot waited in vain to be cooled, swam in the placid water, rolled in the sand, sought amusement in the thousand and one devices for luring nimble nikkles, or drank beer.

If there were any excise laws designed to prevent the sale of beer at West Brighton, no one knew it in any other than a purely intellectual way. Beer and other drinks—some in cocktail glasses—were served to all who asked.

It was estimated that more than 100,000 persons were at this resort, and it was hotter there than it was in the city. The absence of the usual cool breeze, however, did not make the great crowd insensible to the pleasures of the day.

"Every body is good-natured," said one of the policemen, "for why? Why, because in New-York you can't buy a glass of ginger pop or soda water," he added.

There were, according to estimates of some who keep stalls for the stabling of bicycles, 3,000 of those vehicles there.

"Why, it beats the record," said one wheelman, "and there isn't wind enough to-day to blow up the tires if they all were pierced at once."

The day was said to be the most profitable of the season for those who had anything to sell. The threatened rigid enforcement of the excise law in New-York was the reason assigned by some.

The visitors numbered as many as they have on any day since the resort became a part of Brooklyn. It was said to be "a regular old-time John Y. McKane Sunday."

The crowd began to come on the morning trains and boats, and poured in until late at night. The iron steamboats were crowded all day, and the Sea Beach Railroad, according to the turnstile in the station, brought 29,783 passengers—the largest number in any one day in the history of the road.

Such a quantity of beer was never consumed before in any one day at the island. According to Brighton's figures last night, more than 3,600 kegs, or 540,000 glasses, of this cooling beverage were drunk.

"The law is enforced," said one policeman, with whom a reporter for The New-York Times talked. "The bars are not in sight, and the places are orderly."

This was true, for when a waiter received an order for "a beer," he disappeared behind a screen and in an instant he returned with the liquid.

"They say," said the policeman, "that it is weiss beer. We don't know what it is. We should have to have it tested before we could tell."

On the Bowery at West Brighton, the home of the merry fakir, several new games were sprung upon the visitors yesterday, and the operators reaped a harvest. The concert halls were all allowed to run, but the talent were compelled to appear in their street clothes.

At Manhattan Sousa's Band gave concerts in the amphitheatre during the afternoon and evening, while Anton Seidl and his grand orchestra looked after the wants of the music-loving crowd that was at Brighton Beach. All the rooms in the three hotels were taken last night.

THOUSANDS WENT TO NEW-JERSEY

Beer, Music, and Jollity Held Sway in Rural Districts.

Several thousand citizens left New-York yesterday by the Hoboken ferries. They were mostly of the artisan class and of German birth or descent. Few of these men stopped when they reached Hoboken. The bars in the neighborhood of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad terminus were easy of access by the side doors. There was not a policeman in sight within

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five blocks of the ferry, and if there had been he would have had a temporary fit of blindness whenever his eye lighted upon an opening or closing side door.

Indeed, the saloon keepers around the ferry complained that the trolley cars were taking all the New-York trade which they expected at their doors. The thrifty Germans, who like conversation mingled with beer on a Sunday afternoon, were not inclined to stand up at bars when by a five-cent ride they could reach the interior of New-Jersey and sit down in a Summer garden, resembling those in their beloved Bavaria in everything except the quality of the beer.

So they took the trolley and horse cars for West Hoboken, Union Hill, Fort Lee, Passaic, and even Paterson, leaving the ferry precinct comparatively deserted. A number of German bands added to their enjoyment at various points on the route to Passaic. Often enough one happened gathered under the trees attached to a saloon to make it worth while for one German band to join them for the rest of the day. They had rural felicity, music that was flat and beer that wasn't, and seemed to passers-by content, happy, and innocent of wrongdoing.

Up in West Hoboken, the men and women of French nativity assembled in little groups to celebrate the glorious 14th of July by sipping absinthe and drinking claret. They took leafy balconies in front of small inns and recast the map of Europe, after the next war, with frequent gesticulations and lively tongues.

In the Fort Lee pavilions were girls of all nationalities, attended by men admirers. They danced all they had a mind to, drank beer if they like it, and drank soda-water when they didn't.

The Jersey men, including the owners of the street car lines, were glad to get the shower of nickels which a propitious breeze had sent their way. They asked no questions, but rejoiced in their good luck. There was no perceptible disorder in any of these places.

An officer of the Hoboken police was asked by a reporter for The New-York Times if there was any pressure put upon the force, of which he was a member, to observe the Sunday laws more strictly. He flared up at the implied suggestion and replied:

"The laws are as well observed in Hoboken as in any part of New-Jersey. The front doors of the saloons are all closed and the blinds are drawn so that no one can see into the saloons from the sidewalk. You haven't seen any one drunk or disorderly in Hoboken to-day, have you?"

The reporter confessed that he had not.

"That is because we lock them up when we find them making a row," rejoined the Hoboken police officer triumphantly. "The only man we arrested to-day came from New-York on the ferry about 3 o'clock, and he was so drunk that he fell in the street and refused to get up. So we took him in."

WHERE POLICE VIGILANCE WAS LAX

Drinks Were Easy to Get in Parts of the Annexed District.

One easy outlet for residents of Manhattan Island yesterday was by the two main branches of the "Huckleberry" trolley line. Theoretically, police vigilance extended to the limits of Pelham Bay Park and the Yonkers line, but practically the efforts of 500 policemen to watch all the saloon doors in 34,000 acres of territory were futile.

Thousands took the trolley line to Fordham and walked to William's Bridge or through Bronx Park to one of the small villages which lie above Morris Park race track. A still larger number went to West Farms, and either camped there or went on to Mount Vernon or William's Bridge by a fresh relay of cars. The small village of West Farms had five or six policemen to itself, and there was no open violation of the excise law.

About 5 o'clock, however, every third man the reporter saw was fuddled with beer or whisky. Where they got it was not hard to find out. There are a large number of hotels and roadhouses scattered through this outlying part of the city, and toward each of these a steady stream of men and women came and went all the time.

It was a good day for those who had beer to sell and had not a policeman at their elbow. The temperature was moderately high, and the humidity was not too great to make a short walk from the terminus of the West Farms line uncomfortable.

So the crowd landed and scattered, getting its beer at a dozen different places, while the careful policemen guarded the three or four saloons in the village proper.

The town of Westchester was very quiet, the crowd not having found it a convenient spot for rest and refreshment. Outwardly the town was as dry as Broadway, but a number of gray chin-whiskered gentlemen who had arrived in their own wagons and vehicles seemed fond of leaving their teams in the main street while they made frequent mysterious dives through the back doors of saloons, returning quickly, with every sign of having had something more cooling than spring water.

In Unionville, Bronxdale, and all the other small villages the same scenes were witnessed. No one who wanted a drink of beer or whisky went without it as long as he had the money to pay for it.

The exodus of thirsty citizens from Manhattan Island was hardly relished by the regular Sunday frequenters of Bronx Park. There were lovers, in pairs, and family parties, with many children. While the bright freshness of Spring is now over, and the foliage of the trees along the Bronx shows signs of dust and caterpillars, a large number of picnickers sought the grateful shade of the hemlocks near the gorge, ate their modest basket luncheons, lay under the trees until dusk, and then went home by train to the Grand Central Station. By such as these every one who walks through Bronx Park on his way from one saloon to another is regarded as an intruder of more than doubtful addition to the natural beauties of the scenery.

A RUSH TO LONG ISLAND TOWNS

North Beach Visited by 15,000 Persons in Search of Beer.

"If this Sunday drought in New-York keeps up much longer, shares of the Steinway Railway Company will increase in value," said a prominent stockholder yesterday, to a reporter for The New-York Times.

"During the last three Sundays our receipts have doubled through the increased traffic from the New-York ferries."

The crowded state of the trolley cars from mid-day until late in the evening yesterday, seemed ample proof of the truth of this stockholder's statement. It was estimated that 15,000 persons visited North Beach yesterday. The promenade along the shore front was as thickly crowded as the Mall in Central Park on band days. Beyond the sea breezes and the beer, there were not many powerful attractions, because dancing was prohibited by the proprietors of the beach proper.

An enterprising speculator, who has a place just outside of the beach limits, had an orchestra ready, and those who wished to dance had only to cross the line.

The great east side of New-York, finding it difficult and troublesome to get its Sunday beer, went across the ferries from Grand Street and Ninety-second Street to the Long Island shore. Once across the East River multitude took trolley cars for North Beach, College Point, and Flushing.

The side doors, if not the front ones, in all these places swung easily on their hinges, and the length of the voyage was often made an excuse for the depth of the thirst when the selected oasis was finally reached.

The saloons near the ferries in Long Island City and Brooklyn did not fare so well as their owners expected. The rush for the cars was so great that even hardened topers caught the infection to get to the limit of their journey before they imbibed.

The Brooklyn Bridge also had a good deal of additional traffic on account of the strict enforcement of the excise law in New-York. Those crossing over by this route who did not go to meet friends in Brooklyn, took the shortest way to Bay Ridge, Fort Hamilton, East New-York, Bensonhurst, Bath Beach, and Coney Island.

ARRESTED BY THE HARBOR POLICE

Two Bartenders on Excursion Barges Charged with Selling Drinks.

Patrolmen Dayton and Atchison of the Harbor Police were detailed on the excursion yesterday of the Fox Association, which left the foot of Seventh Street, Hoboken, on the barges Warren and Vanderbilt, in tow of a tug. When near the city line, up the Hudson River, they arrested James Sexton, twenty-two years old, and Owen Cox, twenty-eight, both of Hoboken, for violations of the excise laws in selling beer and liquor without a license. The prisoners were brought ashore by the harbor police boat Patrol, and later locked up in the Church Street Station.

Just before the fishing steamer J. B. Schuyler started for the Banks from the East Twenty-first Street dock yesterday morning, Herman Sussler, seventeen years old, of 322 East Twenty-sixth Street, and Frank Thomas, seventeen, of 422 East Seventeenth Street, were doing a thriving trade selling clams for bait. Policeman Doyle arrested them for violating the Sunday law.

The boys were arraigned before Magistrate Mott in the Yorkville Court.

"The law permits the sale of articles of food, your Honor," said the attorney for the boys.

"But these clams were designed for bait," said the Magistrate.

"Admitting that, does it alter the character of the article sold?" asked the lawyer.

"Discharged!" said the Magistrate, as he saw the force of the argument.

Peter Strastney, who keeps a Bohemian saloon at 1,341 Avenue A, went to the East Sixty-seventh Street Station House last night, and complained that two policemen had broken into his saloon while he and his wife were away from home.

Just as he was making his complaint to Capt. Strauss, Policeman Looney, who was in citizen's dress, came into the station house. Looney said that he and Policeman Gunson had been watching the saloon for two hours, and that they saw Mrs. Strastney hand a woman a pail of beer from her kitchen door, which leads into the hallway. They got into the kitchen before the door could be closed, and the light was put out at once. When they relit the gas, they were unable to find any one in the kitchen or any other part of the house.

Capt. Strauss did not entertain the complaint, and Policemen Looney and Gunson will apply, in the Yorkville Court to-day, for a warrant for the arrest of Mrs. Strastney.

Anton Cohen, employed as errand boy about the saloon of Michael Blazius, at 2,039 Third Avenue, was arrested yesterday morning for selling Policeman Leahy of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station a glass of whisky.

Blazius told Magistrate Wentworth that he had given strict orders not to sell anything Sunday. He told his boy, Cohen, to sweep up Sunday, but to let no one in under any circumstances.

Magistrate Wentworth held Cohen in $100 bail.

BROOKLYN SALOONS WERE OPEN

Superintendent McKelvey Believes Excise Laws Were Enforced.

Instead of being a dry Sunday in Brooklyn, it was what might be termed, figuratively, a wet one. No restriction was put upon the sale of liquor. It was not necessary even to have sentries on guard. The saloon keepers were busy from early morning until late at night exchanging cold beverages for nickels and dimes.

Hundreds of New-Yorkers swarmed across the bridge to get a drink.

When Police Superintendent McKelvey was asked whether the excise law was being enforced in Brooklyn, he said he believed it was, that he did not know of a single saloon being open, and had heard no complaints.

Up to 10 o'clock last night not a single arrest had been reported at Police Headquarters for the violation of the excise law.

Police Commissioner Welles is at Shelter Island, and during his absence Deputy George Crosby is in charge. Mr. Crosby was at Coney Island yesterday, but did not see any violation of the law, either there or in the city.

A PASTOR ANSWERS SENATOR HILL

His Advocacy of Sunday Saloons, Mr. Iglehart Says, Is Humiliating.

The Rev. F. C. Iglehart, pastor of the Park Avenue Methodist Church, replied yesterday morning to Senator Hill's letters upon the excise question. In his sermon he said:

"Senator Hill rushes into the municipal arena as the champion of the Sunday opening of saloons. It was bad enough to see Sheriff Tamsen spending the time that he should have spent in keeping his own jail tight, in advocating the same thing. But it is a more humiliating spectacle to see a member of the highest legislative body of the land take his place on the side of disorder against order, lawlessness against law, as Mr. Hill has done in his two letters.

"He is a brilliant man, but a rash one. This is not the first time he has placed himself on the wrong side of a moral question. In the Maynard affair he insisted in justifying the misdeed, and his political friends punished both the Judge and him for his lack of moral sense.

"The spirit of one letter was very mean. It had in it contempt for the founders of our Republic, sneers at the civil Sabbath which is recognized in about every state in the Union. Its contemptuous reference to Gov. Morton as a Puritan born in Vermont, from whom liberty-loving but oppressed men could get no relief, was in very bad taste. To say we, Agitation is good for a good thing, but bad for a bad thing. Agitation killed slavery. Enough of it will kill the saloon. It can hide behind screens, and behind money, and political power, but it cannot stand the light of day. A Sunday opening of the saloons will be an entering wedge that will eventually open all doors of industry. The same argument that held for the opening of the saloons will open every store in town, and away will go our civil liberty and our American institutions."

A Brooklyn Minister's Comment.

The Rev. J. F. Carson, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, Tompkins and Willoughby Avenues, Brooklyn, prefaced his sermon yesterday morning with comment on the work being done in this city by Police Commissioner Roosevelt. He said:

"Let Commissioner Roosevelt know that the moral and Christian sentiment of New-York is behind him, applauding him for his manhood and commending his course. Let every city officer know that a defiance of law will not be tolerated in this American Republic.

"The man who ridicules the enforcement of law and denounces that officer who tries to secure its enforcement is unfit for office in this country. If the Christian voters of New-York State, by their action next Fall, do not make it impossible for that man to be returned to the United States Senate, which he lowers by his membership, it will be because they are more loyal to their party than they are to their Christ."

In referring to affairs in the City of Brooklyn, the Rev. Mr. Carson said:

"If I was the Mayor or the Police Commissioner of Brooklyn I would want to creep into some small hole away from the people. The City of Churches has become the barroom of New-York, and I cannot understand the morals of the journals and men who commend the enforcement of the law in New-York, but who all along have denounced any attempt to enforce the same law in Brooklyn.

"The only ground upon which I can explain it is that they have become such warm friends of the Brooklyn saloon as to advocate closing the saloons in New-York for the benefit of the Brooklyn saloon keepers."

The Rev. Mr. Carson, speaking of the charges against the officers of the Law Enforcement Society, characterized them as being misleading, false, and without foundation.

What Beauty Will Ever Do.

To put it shortly, if with somewhat brutal frankness, the majority of women have hitherto wished to get married, and, being in action, though not in argument, supremely logical creatures, they discovered centuries since that the quickest and most certain way of attaining this end was to make themselves attractive to men. The most powerful form of this attractiveness has been, is, and probably always will be, their personal beauty; and to enhance that beauty by every means in her power, and to afford as frequent and striking occasions for its display as possible, have been the aims of every civilized society, in so far as women have been able to determine them. And there is not the faintest reason to believe, cranks male and female notwithstanding, that these aims have become one whit less universal, less potent, or less eagerly desired.

The assumption that it is possible for women to enter into the fierce competition of life, and yet to retain this attractiveness, appears to me to be wholly unsupported by evidence, and to be wholly contrary to all our previous experience. It is incredible that the same feeling should obtain between a man and woman who are striving against one another, as between the man and woman of whom the one is content to give and the other to accept the means of livelihood. It is equally incredible that those who are engaged in the actual contests of professional business should not lose some of the delicacy, the softness, and the sexual attractiveness which are the product of leisured, shielded lives, and a code of ethics which requires a higher standard of morality and conduct than is possible in trade.

If women are willing to pay this price, they at least show no sign of such readiness; and this can be proved, not only from the consideration of their fashions in dress and analogous matters—it is even more clearly revealed in the education which is still assigned to girls, the subjects taught therein, and the methods of life and study. But slight examination is needed to show that here, too, all is founded upon that same aim of rendering the girl socially attractive and effective, rather than of rendering her competent for the discharge of any special duty, or making her capable and thoroughly proficient in any branch of learning, or fit for any profession.—The Fortnightly Review

The Kutho-Daw.

The Kutho-Daw is a Buddhist monument near Mandalay, in Burma, consisting of about 700 temples, each one containing a slab of white marble, on which the entire Buddhist Bible, the whole of these 8,000,000 syllables, has been carefully engraved. It was erected in 1857 by Mindônmin, predecessor of Theebaw, the last King of Burma. The alphabet is Burmese, the language Pâli; and the text was critically revised and edited by a Royal Commission of ten learned men under the Presidency of the famous Rahan, U-hye-ya. Unfortunately the dampness of the climate is already beginning to destroy this marvelous monument of Buddhist piety and Buddhist folly; but it may be possible to preserve at least the Pâli text by means of photographic reproduction.

Mr. Ferrars, a member of the Burma Forest Department, is willing to undertake the work, if the Government or some learned society will provide the necessary funds. The importance of Buddhist literature and of the Pâli language for a comparative study of religions is now generally recognized, and had the enormous amount of labor and money expended on this marble Bible been devoted to the spreading of such knowledge, much would have been done to counteract the misleading representations of those calling themselves Esoteric Buddhists, and to impart to the followers of other religions a correct knowledge of the true teaching of Buddha.

The admirers of Buddha could hardly show their admiration in a better way than by founding a lectureship of the Pâli language and literature at some English university, and thus securing to Buddhism that place which is his by right, as one of the wisest and best of men, and the recognized leader of 422,000,000; nay, as second to One only among all mankind.—From Max Müller's Lecture—The Academy.

Gen. Grant and the Circus Horse.

A year and a half later a circus rider entered his village. Desiring to see the show, Gurando Kuen, on his father's arm, entered the place. Pointing to the horse, he insisted on riding it himself. His father consequently asked the circus rider to let his boy ride. Gurando Kuen, showing in his face perfect satisfaction, rode on the neck of the horse and app

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—The Sphinx. Roof Garden—Vaudeville.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax Works. Grand Concerts.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby.
KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
MANHATTAN BEACH—3:30 and 9:00—Circus Carnival. 3:30 and 7:10—Sousa's Concerts. 9:00—Rife's 1892.
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No Harm Done.

From The Chicago Record.

"I beg your pardon, Sir; did I step on your toes?"

"No harm done, Sir; that's a wooden leg."

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

Times's Record.

The following record is taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, which is placed on the face of The Times Building opposite the Franklin Statue, six feet above the street level. It shows the changes of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight last night:

3 A. M.	65	3:30 P. M.	77
6 A. M.	65	6 P. M.	70
9 A. M.	69	9 P. M.	72
12 M.	75	12 P. M.	69

Average temperature yesterday.....71

Weather Bureau Record.

The following official record from the Weather Bureau, 285 feet above the street level, shows the changes in the temperature for the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year:

	1895.	1894.		1895.	1894.
3 A. M.	68	75	6 P. M.	75	90
6 A. M.	69	74	9 P. M.	71	84
9 A. M.	65	80	11 P. M.	70	80
12 M.	73	88	12 P. M.	68	79
4 P. M.	75	90			

Average temperature yesterday.....67.5
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....82.5
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PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Cloudy, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Column 7, Page 3.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 15, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

IMPORTS AND THE REVIVAL.

The Republican press continues to groan daily over the increase of imports. Catching at every straw which, they think, may serve to keep them and their McKinley tariff issue above water, our Republican friends point to the difference between the imports of the last few months and those of the corresponding months last year. They refuse to compare the recent figures with those of the corresponding period in the fiscal year 1893, but persist in telling their readers that the country is going to ruin because we are importing more goods now than were imported in the depths of the panic.

It is true that the imports during the months which have elapsed since the enactment of the new tariff have been larger than the imports during the corresponding months of last year. It is encouraging that this increase has taken place. Our Republican friends should bear in mind the fact that at the same time the country has been experiencing a remarkable revival of business activity and confidence. Has the increase of imports paralyzed domestic industry? Let the great and growing demand for consumption, the extraordinary list of increases of wages, the resumption of work in hundreds of idle factories, the advance of prices, and the many other proofs of returning prosperity answer this question. It was inevitable that recovery from panic depression should be accompanied by an increase of imports, and this increase would have taken place even under rates like those of the McKinley act. Republicans know, or ought to know, that the imports of dutiable goods were considerably larger in the fiscal year 1893, when the McKinley duties were in force, than they have been in the fiscal year just ended, although raw sugar was free of duty then and has been dutiable since Aug. 28 last. The following table shows the value of the imports during the eleven months ending on May 31 for the last three years, the last three figures of each number having been omitted:

TOTAL IMPORTS.

	11 Mos. 1895.	11 Mos. 1894.	11 Mos. 1893.
Dutiable	$357,816	$253,819	$389,651
Free	332,486	349,391	407,055
Total	$670,302	$603,210	$796,706

It will be observed that the imports for the eleven months in the last fiscal year were less by 15½ per cent. than those of the eleven months of 1893, under the McKinley duties, although the free imports in 1893 were swollen by $105,000,000 worth of raw sugar, while the dutiable imports of 1895 included about $40,000,000 for raw sugar transferred to the dutiable list. It is encouraging, and it is a sign of returning confidence and prosperity, that the imports of 1895 are larger than those of 1894. The McKinley rates did not prevent the purchase of foreign goods by the people of this country, who shipped to foreign lands last year $550,000,000 worth of the products of agriculture, with other exports amounting to about $250,000,000. During the panic, however, their foreign purchases were abnormally small; now they are increasing again.

But the increase has not brought the totals up to the level of 1893, and to this fact—so carefully avoided or ignored by them—we direct the attention of Republicans and Republican journals. The following table will enable them to compare the imports under the leading schedules during the eleven months ending on May 31 of this year with those of the corresponding months in the fiscal years 1894 and 1893. They always stop with 1894, because the figures for 1893 (a year during which the McKinley tariff was in full force) make their partisan pleas and arguments ridiculous. For convenience in tabulation we have cut off the last three figures of each number:

IMPORTS COMPARED.

	11 Mos. 1895.	11 Mos. 1894.	11 Mos. 1893.
Woolen goods	$32,750	$18,432	$35,360
Iron and steel	21,213	19,403	31,800
Silk goods	29,309	23,354	36,232
Cotton goods	31,443	21,244	31,709
Glass and glassware	6,089	4,793	7,349
Crockery	8,158	6,449	8,614
Animals	2,588	2,331	4,367
Books, engravings, &c	3,085	3,239	3,840
Cement	8,020	2,925	3,276
Chemicals	40,458	34,208	48,860
Fruit and nuts	15,673	16,706	21,351
Hides and skins	22,290	15,432	26,220
Leather	5,909	4,109	7,618
Manufactures of leather	6,587	4,743	7,284
Paper, and manufactures	2,628	2,401	3,527
Spices	2,425	1,995	3,106
Textile grasses	12,234	11,157	20,131
Manufactures of the same	24,385	17,870	26,270
Wines	6,598	6,110	9,214

IMPORTS OF WOOL.

	11 Mos. 1895. Pounds.	11 Mos. 1894. Pounds.	11 Mos. 1893. Pounds.
Class 1	75,855	8,116	42,379
Class 2	12,425	1,373	6,604
Class 3	96,849	38,947	115,703
	185,131	48,436	164,687
Value	$22,879	$5,306	$20,229

Both the quantity and the value of the imports of wool have been somewhat larger during the past year than they were in 1893. The increase was chiefly under Class 1, (clothing wools.) As wools of this class (and of the other classes) are now admitted free of duty, our manufacturers have been buying them and are able to use the best foreign wools freely in association with domestic fleeces for the production of fine goods.

Has this increase of wool imports "paralyzed" any American industry? We have shown that wages in forty woolen mills have recently been increased, and that an increase involving the entire industry in and near Rhode Island is soon to be made. Many mills are working to their extreme capacity, and others which were idle are now active. The value of the imports of woolens has been less by 7 per cent. for the eleven months than it was in the corresponding months of 1893, the McKinley tariff then being in force, and the price of domestic wool has been increased by 2 cents a pound in the last three weeks.

THE GORMAN TYPE OF GUNBOATS.

If a Baltimore shipbuilding concern, of which the head is a Republican with aspirations for the Governorship, should secure the right to build two of the six new light-draught gunboats authorized by the Fifty-third Congress, no two of them to be built in one yard, Senator Gorman, it is to be assumed, would be pleased, as it was the understanding that it was at his request, and principally to furnish the Columbian Iron Works with employment, that a first-class battleship was cut out of the last Naval bill and the six gunboats put in.

These proposed gunboats are to be each of about 1,000 tons displacement, to have 800 horse power, draught of 12 feet, and speed of 12 knots. Their armament is to be light. They are to be of two types—one with full sail power and single screw, the other with steadying sails and twin screws. All are to be of the composite order, with copper sheathing over planking and precautions adopted to prevent galvanic action.

It would be difficult to find any person in authority in the Navy Department who has discovered or intimated any pressing necessity for these six little vessels. The Secretary of the Navy, who ought to have known the immediate and most conspicuous needs of the service, would have asked for gunboats and not a battleship if gunboats were indicated as an essential feature in rebuilding our naval fleet.

The proposition to pay about $250,000 each for these vessels will not commend itself to the judgment if we look at the record of the British Naval Service. They have a lot of these little gunboats, "worthless vessels" recent British critics have called them. They all have meek, unwarlike names, and they are so lacking in formidable quality as to deserve them. They were built, most of them, ten years to fifteen years ago, and the Admiralty appears to have stopped adding to their number.

But the Alert, Basilisk, Beagle, Bramble, Firebrand, Firefly, Form, the Linnet, Lizard, Magpie, Partridge, Pigeon, Pigmy, Peacock, representatives of this class of miniature warships, are nearly all better in all respects than Mr. Gorman's six gunboats will be if Constructor Hichborn's plans are carried out as reported. Take the Linnet or the Partridge for example. They are each of about 800 tons displacement, as our projected gunboats will be, but they have 1,200 horse power where our gunboats are to have 1,000, they make 13 knots where we are to get but 12, and yet with equal displacement and greater horse power and speed the average cost of the British gunboats of about the same size as those to be forced upon the navy by Mr. Gorman is less than $200,000 instead of being $250,000. Some of them, indeed, are set down as having cost, exclusive of armament, less than $190,000.

There may be advantages to be secured which we have overlooked in building these comparatively slow, small-powered, expensive, and feeble gunboats in preference to battleships, but they are not suggested by a reading of the plans submitted by Chief Constructor Hichborn. If the rivals of the Columbian Iron Works should happen to run off with the contracts to build them, we are inclined to believe that Mr. Gorman would at once admit that it would have been wiser, better, and more profitable to put the $1,500,000, divided by him to produce six harmless naval mosquitoes, into a first-class battleship. The Gorman type of gunboat will prove as useless to the navy as their prototypes have been in the British Navy.

THE CUBAN REBELLION.

Considering that the machinery for the transmission of information in Cuba is entirely under the control of the Government, it is safe to suppose that the admitted successes of the insurgents are more important than the dispatches represent.

While our own neutrality has been and must be strictly observed, there is no reason at all why American sympathies should be concealed or left doubtful. The Spanish pretense that the insurrection is the work of turbulent and ambitious men is transparently false. There is not a Spanish official who is not aware that the insurrection is simply the protest of the whole population of the island against exactions, direct and indirect, which make it impossible for peaceable and industrious Cubans to enjoy the fruits of their own labor. There are no "politics," in any proper sense of the word, concerned, in a case which is simply one of outrageous oppression on one side and of enforced resistance on the other. What Spain is doing in Cuba is precisely what she has done with every other of her American possessions. She is making it impossible for the inhabitants to live and thrive under her rule. Her greedy policy has lost her all the rest. It has not lost her Cuba because the situation and topography of the island give her peculiar facilities for intimidating and overawing the people. If, notwithstanding, the Cubans can convince Spain that it is more troublesome and costly to keep Cuba than it would be to let Cuba go, the showing will be a distinct gain for civilization. Whether the Cubans, left to themselves, would govern the island well or ill, it is quite certain that they could not govern it worse than it is governed now or reduce it to a more unprofitable investment.

ANXIOUS ABOUT McKINLEY.

There are many indications that the men who are most anxious to have William McKinley nominated as the Republican candidate for President are distressed. Not because the "beneficent" Tariff act of 1890 has been forgotten or the fact overlooked that it was chiefly bad for what Aldrich of Rhode Island put into it, but for the reason, oddly enough, that McKinley is too much remembered and too constantly "boomed."

Whispers of protestation against the too boisterous and frequent parading of McKinley were heard weeks ago. The ill-advised and vociferous declarations of old Blaine men in the East, designed to give the early McKinley boom the benefit that might accrue to it from a diversion of the Blaine following away from Reed, were rudely stopped by politicians more sagacious but less eager than the Ohio aspirant for the Presidential office.

To men who are so much in earnest in their search for the Presidency as are McKinley's active friends, men who have a traditional Ohio Republican appetite for the opportunities of the White House, the discovery that the pushing of McKinley is injuring his chances and that his rivals have been quick to discover the fact and to let him have the whole road may be assumed to be as perplexing to McKinley as it is provoking to those who have been predicting that he was to have a "walk-over" in the Republican Convention.

It would be fortunate for McKinley perhaps if there were some political authority to assert a guardianship over him and to constrain him, as Blackburn has been constrained in Kentucky, to silence for a space, with the stipulation that if Harrison or Reed or Allison or Morton venture to attract attention and approval by public appearances or utterances that the man who gave his name to the Aldrich Tariff bill of 1890 shall be allowed to resume his efforts to capture supporters. To Reed and Harrison and the others suppression does not appear to be necessary. No man could ask for greater self-effacement than Harrison and Reed and Allison are practicing.

But McKinley is another sort of man. Those who can recall his anxious efforts on his own behalf in the National Convention of 1888, when he was betrayed by his eagerness into abandoning Sherman at a moment when everybody saw that if Sherman could not secure the nomination it would be hopeless for any other Ohio man to try for it; or those who remember the pitiful exhibition at Minneapolis, where the aspiring little Ohioan, presiding over the convention, indulged in futile parliamentary expedients to secure a leading vote, will not be easily assured that the Napoleon of Protection will not persist in doing something that will surely prove that he was never entitled to so pretentious a nickname.

If one were an Ohio Republican and not a McKinley man, he might be tempted to suspect that, even if McKinley can be induced to admit the wisdom of silence on the part of his "boomers" and consent to a suspension of efforts on his behalf, the McKinley boom will keep bobbing up here and there, North and South, and that out of sight the hands of scheming Forakers and Manleys will be pushing the thing under the public eye. If the eye tires of the show and the appetite for McKinley is satiated before 1896, Harrison, Reed, and the other candidates will be able to give their Ohio rival some good advice for use in the campaign of 1900.

RAILROAD EXPENDITURES.

The preparations made by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the expenditure of $5,000,000 in the coming twelve months upon improvements are among the most significant indications of the revival of business and of confidence. Many of the improvements for which this large sum will be used have been in contemplation for some time, or had actually been undertaken before the depression of last year compelled the most rigid economy. They include new bridges and station buildings, additional tracks, the abolition of grade crossings, the widening of tunnels, the amelioration of grades, and the construction of cars for the large and growing traffic in iron ore and coal. About half of the money—all of which has been obtained in London at 3½ per cent.—will be expended west of Pittsburg.

Other companies, encouraged and stimulated by increasing earnings and the increasing demand for service, will also, we presume, take up in the near future improvements and enlargements which have been deferred. The requirements of the railroads will soon tend to improve materially the condition of the iron industry, already in so excellent and promising condition. It is well known that the remarkable revival in this industry has taken place and proceeded up to this time with very little buying support from the railroads. The greater part of the support from this important consuming interest is yet to be supplied.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

The convention of the Societies for Christian Endeavor that has been held in Boston during the past week has been even more impressive to Bostonians than was to New-Yorkers the similar assemblage of 1892. But either assemblage was immensely striking, and each was adapted to excite serious reflection upon the ultimate effect of it.

It has often been complained by ardent reformers that the Christian Churches have not committed themselves to the specific reforms dear to these reformers, such as abolition, total abstinence, and what not. It has been answered by representatives of the Churches that this is not their business, that the office of the Church is to bring about a Christian spirit, and that the universal prevalence of this spirit would not only destroy all the particular social wrongs of which the reformers complain, but would bring the kingdom of heaven upon earth.

There is much force in the reply, and it is equally applicable to the critics of the convention of the Societies for Christian Endeavor for not accomplishing more. What they are organized for and what their conventions are assembled for is to promote the spirit of a militant and aggressive Christianity. If this object is accomplished, the specific works which it is complained that the societies and their conventions do not promote will follow of themselves as manifestations of that spirit.

AMBASSADOR EUSTIS'S "PROTECTOR."

Ambassador Eustis is anxiously defended by The Washington Post in an editorial article that puts the responsibility for the Figaro interview upon Mr. Vignaud, the Secretary of the Embassy. According to the view of this champion of the Ambassador, Mr. Vignaud has been guilty of a violation of the confidence reposed in him by his superior officer, and lacks the discretion to fill the place.

Yet The Post writer admits that Mr. Vignaud—who has had greater diplomatic experience than his superior officer—was a long-time friend of Mr. Eustis, bound to him by traditions of family attachment and intimacy, and to him indebted for his office near the Ambassador. "He was required," says The Post, "by more than ordinary obligation to protect Mr. Eustis against such misapprehension and misrepresentation as have characterized this untoward episode."

Ambassador Eustis is not exactly the sort of man, if the representations of The Post writer be accurate, to need a guardian. According to his own statement, he has always been shy in the presence of writers for the press. If he were betrayed by Mr. Vignaud into speaking unguardedly to a writer for the Figaro, a doubt would be excited as to his uniform discretion, but if his discernment and firmness were as great as The Post suggests that they are, there can be no question that he promptly asked for Mr. Vignaud's removal.

But neither The Post's admiration for Ambassador Eustis's ability, dignity, firmness, and discretion, nor its effort to make Mr. Vignaud responsible for the Figaro sensation disposes satisfactorily of the impression that Mr. Eustis has made some remarks that, however seemly and harmless they might be if made by a private citizen, were highly indiscreet in an Ambassador.

THE SOUTH NOT READY FOR THE SILVER STANDARD.

Representative Lawson of Georgia, who has been re-elected to represent the Eighth District of that State in the approaching session of Congress, may be assumed to have all the opportunity for ascertaining the drift of opinion in Georgia that is enjoyed by ex-Speaker Crisp, and to be governed somewhat in his expressions on the money question by the drift as he finds it. If the contrary be assumed, Mr. Lawson is an example of courage worthy of imitation; but it is fair to assume that Mr. Lawson is more or less an average man, and that he fairly reflects in recent utterances the views of a majority of his constituents.

In an interview which he has authorized he objects to the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 because, if undertaken independently, it would result in silver monometallism—the exclusive circulation of silver coin and of paper money redeemable only in silver.

If we cannot have bimetallism in accordance with the terms of the National platform of 1892, Mr. Lawson tells the Georgia people that he would prefer the single gold standard to the single silver standard. He would, if he could have his ideal monetary system, have a free coinage of both metals without legal-tender authority for either, leaving the choice to the people. And then he says:

"The South is not yet in a condition to profit by the silver standard. We are not a manufacturing people. A prohibitory tariff and everything that is equivalent to it in its operations is detrimental to our prosperity. But the silver standard would inevitably operate precisely as a prohibitory tariff. The value of our silver coins would sooner or later decline to their bullion value. The price of foreign goods would be so high, when valued in our silver currency, that wealthy people only could afford to buy and use them."

It has long been asserted, and never disproved, though often denied, that the mule could not be used as a draught animal except by men both able and willing to apostrophize the creature at frequent intervals in terms trimmed on both edges with sulphur. If reports that have begun to come in are to be trusted, the noble game of golf demands of its votaries the same capacity for tempestuous and torrid eloquence. Tempers are tried—and found wanting—so often during the circuit even of links only moderately difficult, and superheated language is so often the consequence, that agricultural and other pursuits in the immediate neighborhood of resorts frequented by golfers are said to be conducted only at a serious disadvantage. The inhabitants of one particular town have suffered so much from this interference with the ordinary meteorological conditions that they have written a letter of appeal to the managers of the local club, asking that they take measures to moderate the comments of its members on the behavior of the tools of the game, and to limit their prophecies as to the ultimate fate of such utensils. This is a perfectly reasonable request, and, as compliance with it will doubtless follow, the name of the town and those of the golf players will not for the present be made public.

Ever since Walter Besant was knighted, the English press, daily, weekly, and monthly, has been devoting a considerable amount of space in every issue to the resuscitation of all the old phrases by which anger, contempt, and ridicule have ever been expressed, and to the invention of such new combinations of the same sort as the ingenuity of the various writers could suggest. A little of this ammunition has been spent in peppering the title itself; another small portion has been expended in bombarding the idea that literature could be "honored" by the bestowal upon even the humblest of its followers of a favor which the brewers of XXX ale usually scorn; but by far the greatest part of the whole enormous supply of shot and shell has been directed at the unfortunate Besant. Without a dissenting voice, so far as has been noticed, his right to regard himself, or to be regarded, as an author, good, bad, or indifferent, has been scornfully denied, his stories have been treated as unworthy to supply grocers with wrapping paper, and the superior merit of two or three thousand other manipulators of pens has been made the theme of constant iteration. If all this means anything else than the wide prevalence among English writers of a particularly unpleasing, narrow, and cruel form of jealousy, we fail to see it. That Besant is not a writer of the first, or even of the second, rank is obvious, but that his books have both interest and vitality is quite as undeniable. He possesses ideas of his own and the ability to express them, and though he has, indeed, exposed himself to the world's laughter by allowing an absurd "Sir" to be fastened to a name that for good reason was already more than widely known, yet that fact does not prove that "All Sorts and Conditions of Men," "The World Went Very Well Then," "Dorothy Foster," and many another tale of his, including even "Armorel of Lyonesse," are productions at which men who have done little or nothing except to work over the ideas of their betters can afford to turn up their piggish noses.

Washington has the figures to show that it is not so hot in that city in hot months as it is in some hotter cities. The mean temperature in Washington for June was 74.5°, while it was 74.25° in Baltimore, 75.8° in Cincinnati, and 76.85° in St. Louis. As the minimum in Washington was a degree or so lower than it was in Baltimore, the Washington editor chides the Baltimoreans who pride themselves upon their Summer climate. But Washington very candidly admits that "it may have been the merest trifle more warm on some days in Washington than in Baltimore."

Unfortunate Mr. Harrison! People insist, he says, upon thrusting politics upon him wherever he goes. He doesn't like such conduct, and really cannot see why the thrusting process continues. In other words, Mr. Harrison is pained because unfeeling persons, reporters, and others, ask him questions as to what he thinks about things on which there are differences of opinion among voters, and thus put him in the embarrassing position of either refusing to talk at all or else of expressing "views." Now, as everybody knows very well, nothing is so dangerous during the early days of a candidacy as views on disputed topics, most especially when the views get into print and have to be maintained at a later stage of the campaign, when, perhaps, sentiments of an exactly contrary character would be vastly more useful to the candidate, and which, if impertinent inquiries had not been made before the situation became quite clear, he could have adopted with much enthusiasm. Mr. Harrison's grievance is, therefore, a just and proper one. What he wants thrust upon him is a nomination, not politics, and every statesman of his school and calibre will sympathize with him.

No More English Sailors.

Capt. G. Cawley, R. N. R., has well said that "it is a question of patriotism and national expediency that we should foster British seamen." Not only are foreigners filling the forecastles of our cargo carriers, but they are also serving as officers and masters. The late Admiral Hornby, in an important letter which appeared in The Times of June 9, 1894, dealing with the supply of seamen, remarks that "ship owners complain that they are obliged to employ many of those foreigners as mates, and even as Captains, for want of competent Englishmen." If this be true, it follows that the downfall of England's supremacy at sea is merely a matter of time. The Shipmasters' Society has denied that there is any truth in the imputation. Nevertheless, it must be confessed that foreign sailors are becoming more and more numerous in British merchant ships; boys are rarely found, and there is no restriction at present with respect to this insidious danger, which threatens to sap the foundations of British maritime supremacy.

No other country, save Belgium, will permit her merchant vessels to be manned solely by foreigners. That celebrated nautical novelist, Clark Russell, in one of his most recent yarns of the salt sea, makes the principal character truthfully say that "with a fok'sle so full of fired Dutchmen—why, when they hoist the English red ensign the flag's the bitterest lie since Annynius and Sophia." Our heritage is the sea, and the incessant influx of foreign seamen does not tend to make it secure for those coming after us.

To have British-born seamen requires that our youth shall be trained on our merchant ships, and ship owners will not have boys. Hence the supply of native-born seamen will grow surely less, while those seamen found in British ships will be either inefficient or foreign. It is high time that this question of the supply of seamen received the serious attention of our foremost legislators ere it be too late. Sea-going training ships have become almost absolutely necessary to insure even a proportion of competent merchant seamen of British birth.—Chambers's Journal.

Choral Celebrations and Cats.

Somebody advertises in The Church Times:

North of England.—Home wanted for lady and her cat. Early celebrations; bracing air, &c.

From my experience of cats I should say that, wherever they are to be found, there will also be early celebrations—choral celebrations, of course. In my own neighborhood these choral celebrations are always in progress, but most of all in the earliest hours of the morning.—Truth.

JOHN JACOB ASTOR'S NEW YACHT

Propelled by Electricity and Expected to Run 75 Miles on One Charge.

John Jacob Astor is an enthusiast on electric navigation. He has an electric cruising yacht, of which The Electrical Review says:

"The yacht is 47 feet long over all, the beam is 7 feet 6 inches, the draught at the screws is 2 feet and 1 inch, the cabin is 12 feet long, the forward cockpit 11 feet long, and the after cockpit 6 feet and 6 inches long. The hull is planked with cedar on oak frames, and the decks are finished in natural wood. The cabin has head room of 6 feet and 2 inches, and is finished in mahogany. The after part of the cabin or the starboard side is fitted up as a toilet room, opposite which is a galley with shelves, drawers, and a refrigerator. The furnishings of the boat are of an elegant and tasteful character, the metal work all being polished brass.

"The electric equipment consists of twin screw apparatus, each motor being direct-connected to separate bronze shafts, with ball thrust-bearings. The current supply to the motors is from independent groups of batteries, and is regulated by two controllers placed near the steering wheel in the forward cockpit. The batteries, of the well-known chloride accumulator type, are situated beneath the flooring, and under the seats. There are 168 cells of battery, each having a capacity of 150 ampère-hours at a ten-hour rate of discharge. The maximum horse-power developed in continuous work is 10, while 30 horse-power is available for a short spurt.

"It requires from five to seven hours to recharge the batteries, at a cost of about 84 cents an hour. A speed of about 15 miles an hour can be developed for a short distance, and on a full battery charge, at the ten-hour rate of discharge, a trip of 75 miles can be made."

The Lending of Pictures.

A small circulating loan collection of pictures has proved a satisfactory part of the attempt of Hull House (Chicago) to make art a means of education. The collection numbers at present not more than seventy pictures, and very little more than $100 has been expended upon it. The pictures are, for the most part, photographs selected with great care from choice things only, whether modern or old, and with a view to variety of appeal to the interest and taste of the borrowers. Some water-color sketches have been given and lent, and the collection contains an Arundel print and several colored prints of Fra Angelico's angels. The latter are so popular as to be engaged in advance.

The loan and return of each picture is recorded, with the date and the name and address of the borrower, upon a card. It is expected that the picture will be either exchanged or renewed at the end of two weeks. The borrowers frequently become attached to them, and prefer to keep the old one longer, rather than to have a new one. Within a short walk from Hull House a little parlor has been completely transformed by the Fra Angelico over the mantel and the Luca della Robias on the walls. A few doors down the street a tiny bedroom has been changed from a place in which a fragile factory girl slept the sleep of the exhausted, into one where she "just loves to lie in bed and look at my pictures; it's so like Art Class."—The Forum.

Bengali Theatre, Calcutta.

Sitting in state in the Viceregal box we surveyed the house. There was a tier of boxes to the right and left of us, curtained for purdah nashin ladies, and every box seemed full. The stalls and pit were crowded with white-togaed babus; young, mild-eyed babus; old, bearded, and paunch-bearing babus—there they lolled, all chewing betel, all looking happy, all wearing patent-leather shoes. One felt certain they would answer every conceivable question under the sun.

The play was a classic tragedy of the highest order—scenes from the "Ramayana," showing the ruin of Sita and the slaying of her destroyer, the King of Lanka, at the hands of Rama. The language was either Hindi or Bengali, and was too hard for us; but it was pleasant to hear, and the elocution was undeniably good. The company acted with great spirit, and some actors were natural and eloquent, though even the best of them ranted somewhat.

The orchestra played dreary, blatant native music. When the piece was over the manager took us behind the scenes. We were introduced to the green room, where the main article of furniture was a large sink, in which the company washed their faces. The actors are shareholders. The leading actor's pay was 60 rupees a month, besides a share of the profits. The leading lady's, 30 to 50 rupees.—Chambers's Journal.

The Straits Settlement.

A perfectly well-founded idea of their importance is associated frequently with an overestimate of their size; and it may surprise some to learn that they consist of two small islands, less in size than the Isle of Wight, and three small bits of territory on the mainland, two of which are smaller still, while the other is only forty miles long by twenty-five deep. The islands are Singapore and Penang; the territories on the mainland are Province Wellesley, the Dindings, and Malacca. The total area of the colonial territory is thus about 1,500 square miles, and the population, comprising nearly every nationality of Asia—Jews, Turks, Armenians, and Persians, Arabs, Indians, Malays, and Chinese—less than 600,000.

There are, it is true, certain still smaller dependencies—the Cocos and Christmas Island, to wit—but the British flag has been hoisted there rather with a view of keeping others at a distance than from a sense of intrinsic value in the acquisition. There are also the protected Malay States; but these are not an integral portion of the colony; their relation to the Governor being similar to that of Hyderabad, say, and Gwalior to the Viceroy of India, as representing the Kaiser-i-Hind.—The Fortnightly Review.

Other People's Superstitions.

Fairs are held at the shrines of Mussulman saints or Pirs. Crowds of Hindus attend, and do not, as I have been told, neglect to make their humble offerings. I have also come across small Mussulman tombs or shrines, vows or offerings at which are, by local repute, of great efficacy for the cure of snake bits, inducing buffaloes and cows to stop withholding their milk, and the like. They are resorted to by the whole countryside, not by Mussulmans alone.

In a native state I recently had charge of, there stands on a hill the tomb—and shrine—of a famous Mussulman saint. Beside it is a tree with a loop in its stem. The loop was formerly used for purposes of ordeal. Accused persons were taken to pass through it. If they were guilty, the loop contracted and gripped them; if innocent, it expanded to let them through. Mussulmans and Hindus alike, the latter in probably far greater numbers, used to come to this ordeal, often from great distances. I once saw a Hindu of the highest caste, a Brahmin, try to go through. He failed. Rich presents have been given to this shrine by Hindu Rajas.—The Athenaeum.

Sir Samuel Baker.

"Baker was a typical Englishman. He possessed in a marked degree the manly characteristics of our Anglo-Saxon forefathers, grafted upon a mental vigor and receptiveness in complete harmony with the times in which he lived. He was inspired by the past, but convinced by the present. His character was cast in a heroic mold—a mold that, from its rarity, may be said scarcely to exist; and the circumstances of his life enabled him to perform the work for which he was most fitted, though they may not have developed his utmost capacities.

His extraordinary versatility, amounting almost to genius, would have fitted him for other occupations than those in which he actually engaged; and it was greatly to be regretted that, having finished his active work by the time he reached the meridian, the latter half of his life should have been passed in comparative seclusion, though, as our readers

THE BRITISH ELECTIONS

Trying to Account for the Great Defeat of the Liberals.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN HELD RESPONSIBLE

Sir William Vernon Harcourt Will Probably Retire Temporarily from Politics as One Result.

LONDON, July 14.—The Daily News, the Liberal organ, will, in its issue to-morrow, ascribe the Liberal defeats in Manchester and the vicinity to the electors' selfish view of the Indian cotton duties. The paper admits that the defeat of Sir William Vernon Harcourt is a great disaster, and ascribes it to the prominence he gave local veto.

The Standard (Conservative) will say: "Never has a general election opened more propitiously for the Unionists."

The Chronicle will ascribe the Liberal defeats in the north to Mr. Chamberlain's unscrupulous tactics three months ago in raising the question of the Indian cotton duties.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, who was defeated yesterday in the election at Derby, had many engagements to speak at political meetings in the Midland counties this week. He has canceled all of them, and this afternoon he returned to London. It is reported that he will temporarily retire from politics.

THE ARMENIAN CONTROVERSY.

Report that the Pope Is to be Asked to Mediate in the Questions.

PARIS, July 14.—The Matin's Constantinople correspondent telegraphs that the Sultan thinks of sending Galilee Bey, Introducer of Diplomats, to Rome, to ask the Pope to mediate in the questions that have arisen between Turkey and the Powers in connection with Armenia.

ROME, July 14.—Inquiries at the Vatican in regard to a statement from Paris that the Sultan would ask the Pope to act as mediator in the Armenian question show that the statement is entirely discredited by the officials there.

LONDON, July 14.—The Post to-morrow will say it believes that Prime Minister Salisbury is about to lead the Armenian negotiations into a channel which will neither compromise the integrity of Turkey nor afford Russia occasion to effect her designs.

The Standard will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople saying that in consequence of conciliatory instructions Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador, has received from Lord Salisbury, the Armenian question is likely to be shortly concluded, the Porte granting most of the reforms demanded by Great Britain, Russia, and Germany.

THE FALL OF THE BASTILE.

Parisians Celebrate the Anniversary in a Vigorous Manner.

PARIS, July 14.—To-day was the one hundred and sixth anniversary of the fall of the Bastile, and, falling on Sunday, the holiday was more generally observed than usual. All the public buildings and many private residences were decorated, and the day was celebrated in the most fervid manner.

Tens of thousands of persons strolled about the streets, while thousands of others visited the various resorts in the vicinity of the city. Many Parisians went in carriages or bicycles to Longchamps in the afternoon to witness a review of troops. In the evening the city was brilliantly illuminated. The chief open-air resorts were crowded with dancers and onlookers, and the merriment promised to last all night.

Suydam Palmer's Contribution.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 14.—Mr. R. Suydam Palmer, owner of the schooner yacht Yampa, which capsized in the dry dock at Fay's yard here last Friday, killing one man and injuring others, has subscribed £20 to a fund that has been started for the relief of the families of the victims of the accident.

No Politics in the Churches.

DUBLIN, July 14.—The Most Rev. William J. Walsh, Archbishop of Dublin, has sent a circular letter to the clergy of his diocese protesting against the feuds and dissensions between public men in Ireland, and reminding the clergy that it is improper for them to deal with politics in the churches.

Assistant Secretary Uhl in Europe.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 14.—Edwin F. Uhl, Assistant Secretary of State of the United States, was a passenger on the Hamburg-American Line steamer Columbia, which arrived here this morning. He did not land here, proceeding on the Columbia to Hamburg.

Five Killed by an Explosion.

ROME, July 14.—An explosion occurred to-day in a powder magazine at Tivoli, eighteen miles northeast of this city. Five persons were killed and several injured. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

CHINA NOT SPENDING MUCH MONEY

The Story of Her Intention to Buy Naval Vessels Denied.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—It is learned from official sources that the dispatches from San Francisco to the effect that a Capt. Webber had been commissioned to purchase vessels for the Chinese Navy, and was coming East for that purpose, with a view to its reorganization, which had also been intrusted to him, is without substantial foundation.

Capt. Webber is a sailor for whom the Government of China entertains the friendliest feelings; in fact it may be said that he is in high favor at Pekin. During the recent hostilities with Japan Capt. Webber, who is a well-known officer on the Pacific coast, rendered valuable services to China, being in command of a fast, light-draught vessel which gave considerable annoyance to the Japanese war fleet, as, owing to her construction, she could run up shallow rivers and bays where the heavy gunboats of the enemy could not follow. As an expression of the appreciation entertained by the Chinese officials of the value of his services, the Emperor decorated him with the Order of the Double Dragon, giving him a medal of the higher grade.

While it is possible—indeed, highly probable—that at the earliest possible opportunity China will seek to improve both her military and naval forces, putting them upon a modern footing in all respects, she has done nothing as yet in that direction. She is not in a condition at present, it is said, to enter into any large expenditure of money, such as would be required by the building of a navy and the organization and equipment of an army upon the basis of modern appliances and achievements. That is a matter for the future to develop.

Will Not Be State Committeeman Again.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 14.—Norman E. Mack, editor and proprietor of The Buffalo Times and Democratic State Committeeman, in an interview to-day stated that under no circumstances will he accept a reelection as State Committeeman. Mr. Mack favors a brief campaign this Fall. He does not believe the stories that ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan will attempt to take a controlling interest in Erie County politics this year.

Two Hundred and Fifty Years Old.

BEVERLY, Mass., July 14.—Manchester commenced the celebration of her two hundred and fiftieth anniversary to-day by holding commemorative services in the old Congregational Church. The services were well attended and were very appropriate.

Gave Birth to Four Children.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 14.—Mrs. Elizabeth Rankin, wife of Hugh Rankin, gave birth to four children—three male and one female—last evening. One of the male children died fourteen hours after birth. The other three are doing well. The aggregate weight of the four was twenty pounds.

WRECK OF THE STEAMER MEXICO

Ashore on the Northwest Side of Belle Isle—Ship and Cargo a Total Loss—Worth $500,000.

MONTREAL, July 14.—The steamship Mexico, owned by the Elder, Dempster Company of London, England, has foundered in the Straits of Belle Isle and is a total wreck. The crew was saved. There were no passengers on board.

QUEBEC, July 14.—The steamer Assaye, from London, Capt. Carruthers, arrived here at 10 o'clock to-night, and reports having sighted the Elder Dempster Company's steamship City of Mexico ashore on the northeast side of Belle Isle, two and one-half miles from the lighthouse.

Capt. C. V. Daly of the City of Mexico signaled the Assaye from the northeast side of the island on Thursday, at 8:30 o'clock P. M., and Capt. Carruthers hove his steamer to and waited for daylight, when a part of the crew was shipped on board. Capt. Daly and a part of the crew remain on board the wrecked vessel; the other members of the crew were landed here to-night.

Capt. Daly reports that the wreck of the Mexico was due to the continuous fog and heavy weather, and he complains of the absence of a fog horn or signal gun, which fires every twenty minutes.

The Mexico is a total wreck. Her watertight compartments are full everywhere, and she has a heavy list to starboard, and her stern is submerged.

The Mexico was laden with a general cargo from Montreal to Avonmouth. The cargo consisted of cattle, cheese, butter, ham, grain, &c. The steamship went ashore Sunday, July 7.

The vessel and cargo are valued at $500,000, partially insured.

FUNERAL OF EX-CONGRESSMAN GRAHAM

Relatives, Friends, and Employes Were Present at the Services.

The funeral services over the body of ex-Congressman John H. Graham were held in the Puritan Congregational Church, Lafayette and Marcy Avenues, Brooklyn, last night. The church was filled with friends and relatives of Mr. Graham. The platform was covered with beautiful flowers.

Delegations were present from George C. Strong Post, No. 534, G. A. R.; the Loyal Legion, employes of the East Brooklyn Savings Bank, of which Mr. Graham was a Director, and the employes of the John H. Graham Hardware Manufacturing Company, of which he was President. Others present were ex-Quarantine Commissioner George W. Anderson, ex-Congressman Darwin R. James, Frank Houghtaling, George N. Shelton, Alonzo Stivers, ex-Supervisor William Riggs, ex-Alderman Hanley, William R. Grace, George Jackson, John Clarke, and Philip Reynolds.

The Rev. Dr. E. P. Terhune, late pastor of the church, paid a tribute to the ex-soldier and ex-Congressman, and said that he was a man who had great strength and gentleness. The Rev. Dr. Lewis R. Foote, pastor of the Throop Avenue Presbyterian Church, offered prayer.

The interment will be in Greenwood Cemetery this morning.

THE MONTGOMERY AT KEY WEST

Members of the Nicaraguan Canal Commission on Board.

KEY WEST, Fla., July 14.—The United States steamer Montgomery, having on board the members of the Nicaraguan Canal Commission, has arrived here.

She is lying at the quarantine station.

Two Lovely Doggies.

Some years ago I was out riding, accompanied by my two dogs—an Irish water spaniel and a bull-terrier. I had a fall, and broke my thigh. The distress of the dogs was touching to see. They ran to and fro, barking and howling, apparently to attract attention. When assistance came, I was carried home on a hurdle, the two dogs trotting one on either side of it; and when the bearers put the burden down to rest, they jumped on to it, licking my face and hands. For several days the spaniel lay for hours in the carriage drive, apparently watching for his master.

One morning, when the postman delivered the letters, the servant gave the dog my newspaper, and with, "Bring it along, Paddy," he carried it up stairs into my room. His joy at seeing me was worth beholding; and from that day he regularly met the postman, carried the newspaper off, and laid it on my bed. He was scarcely ever after absent from the room or the passage leading to it.—The Spectator.

The Former Rare Metals.

The supposed rarities of the mineral kingdom are in a great measure not seen merely because they are not sought, and those rare metals which in the days of our youth were only preserved in minute tubes as chemical curiosities, are now to be found as soon as they are really wanted. Titanium abounds in most rocks and sands; rubidium lurks in considerable quantities in the potash mineral worked at Stassfurth; thallium, discovered with difficulty by Mr. Crookes more than thirty years ago by the vision of a green line in the spectrum, can now be purchased at a few shillings an ounce; no sooner is a new element, germanium, discovered in Saxony, than it is found to have been mined as an ore in Bolivia; and it now seems that we have all our lives been breathing argon without knowing of its existence.

Let but a demand arise for a rare element or mineral, such as has resulted, for example, from the introduction of an incandescent gaslight, and they are found in sufficient quantities. In this latter case an adequate supply of the rare metal zirconia was provided for a period of several years, and now, when zirconia is discarded, the far rarer oxide of thorium is employed, and is actually extracted in large quantities from minerals and sands in Norway, North America, and Brazil, for illuminating purposes.—The Saturday Review.

When Marco Polo Was Alarmed.

Regarding the use of bamboo as fuel, the following quaint lines from the book of Messer Marco Polo, the Venetian, form an interesting example of travelers' tales in those days when travelers were so few that there was little fear of their meeting with contradiction.

He says: "The people cut the green canes, of which there are vast numbers, and set fire to a heap of them one by one. After they have been awhile burning, they burst asunder, and this makes such a loud report, that you might hear it ten miles off. In fact, any one unused to this noise who should hear it unexpectedly might easily go into a swound or die of fright. But those who are used to it care nothing about it. Hence those who are not used to it stuff their ears well with cotton and wrap up their heads and faces with all the clothes they can muster, and so they get along until they have become used to the sound. * * * I tell you the truth, however, when I say that the first time you hear it, nothing can be more alarming."—Chambers's Journal.

He Had Not Read It.

Mr. Andrew Lang is an egotist after my own heart. To a very graceful and genuine poetic power he has added the large, cool effrontery of the model critic. And his superb manner is sometimes exhibited in those brief papers of his, contributed to The Cosmopolitan. He is retained, I take it, at a decent, gentlemanly fee, to give us a monthly epitome of current literary events in London. And how often our poor transatlantic nerves are startled to read Mr. Lang's announcement that he has not read such and such a book, the talk of the town just then! No doubt one would be more edified in hearing that Mr. Lang has not read than in hearing what most critics had read, but the candor of his egotism is colossal and beautiful, just the same.—The Chap-Book.

Freddie Loughlin Found Drowned.

Freddie Loughlin, son of Charles Loughlin of 404 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, was found drowned in the East River at the foot of Fiftieth Street yesterday. He had been missing since Thursday.

The child wandered away about a month ago, and was found by a policeman singing to a crowd in the street. He had a remarkably sweet voice, and his father intended to have him study music.

Wages Advanced Ten Per Cent.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 14.—The Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railway Company has advanced the wages of 1,500 tipple men and mine helpers 10 per cent. The wages of the miners were increased 13 per cent. the first of the month.

WILLIAM STILL IN SWEDEN

Plans to Start for Northern Latitudes This Morning.

WILL MEET OSCAR AGAIN SOON

The Swedish King Likely to Have Trouble over His Annual Allowance—Plans of German Bimetallists.

BERLIN, July 14.—The latest advices from the Emperor at Stockholm are that he will leave there to-morrow morning for the northern part of Sweden, but it is his intention to meet King Oscar again on his return. The relations of the King with the majority in the Storthing again are menacing. The Storthing will be called upon the early part of this week to vote the annual allowances for the King and the Crown Prince.

The majority two years ago showed its hostility to the King by reducing his Majesty's annual allowance from 366,000 to 256,000 kroner, and the allowance of the Crown Prince from 80,000 to 30,000 kroner. The King, through his Ministers, now demands the old grant of 366,000, and contends that it was in violation of the provisions of the Constitution to reduce the royal grant in the lifetime of the reigning monarch.

There is little likelihood that the Norwegian Radicals will admit the validity of the King's Constitutional argument unless his Majesty assents to their views of the Constitution in regard to the Consular and diplomatic representation of Norway. Premier Stang has telegraphed again to the King asking him to reconstruct the cabinet, and the state of affairs is such that the King before he again sees the German Emperor is likely to go to Christiania and make another attempt to construct a coalition Ministry.

The Emperor upon leaving Stockholm probably will sail on board the Hohenzollern to Gefle, where he will land and proceed to Hernosand, and thence to Wisby and Borgholm. Whatever serious business engagements the Emperor and King Oscar may have had, they have not militated against the Kaiser's open and hearty enjoyment of his tour. A representative of The United Press, with only one other journalist, a Swede, has been privileged to accompany the Emperor on his trips from Stockholm to the various places he has visited, and thus has been enabled to observe the Kaiser frolicking on board his yacht, seemingly oblivious to every care and enjoying each moment with the zest of youth, at the same time making the occasion pleasant for everybody about him. The officers of the Hohenzollern say that after visiting Borgholm, the Emperor intends to return to German waters.

The Empress had arranged to go to Sassnitz, on the island of Rugen, July 20, with the four younger Princes and the little Princess, but she changed her plans and left Potsdam for Sassnitz on Wednesday. The Emperor, without doubt, will visit the Empress at Sassnitz before going to Cowes to witness the regatta. The influx of German tourists into Rugen is so great that the degree of quiet which the Empress especially desires is likely to be broken into by the swarm of visitors around Sassnitz, Binz, and Stubbenkammer, all of which are easy of access from Stettin and Swinemunde.

The schloss at Dasiden, which the Kaiser has leased, has been so inclosed that the Empress can drive for miles on the grounds without being seen by the public. The schloss stands upon a cliff overlooking the sea, three miles from Sassnitz. The rooms are large and pleasant. A flight of marble steps leads up to the great hall, which is supported by marble pillars adorned with frescoes. There is a private means of access from the cliffs to the sea, and extensive woods of beech and fir enhance the seclusion of the place. The lease of the schloss was secured by the Kaiser in 1894 upon hearing how the Empress was annoyed on the occasion of her last visit to Rugen by a mob of curious visitors.

After witnessing the Cowes regatta, the Emperor will spend a week in grouse shooting in Scotland, and will return to Berlin in time to lay the foundation stone of the national monument to his grandfather, Emperor William I., Aug. 18, the anniversary of the battle of Gravelotte. The occasion will be one of great ceremony. All of the heads of the German Federal Governments and the leading dignitaries of the empire will be present, and it is expected the Emperor will deliver an oration glorifying the results of the war of 1870.

The celebration of the twenty-fifth Sedan Day, Sept. 1, will be general. This will be followed by the ceremony of the Emperor's unveiling of the statue of his father, Emperor Frederick, at Woerth, and both events will be occasions when the Germans, one and all, will ignore the popular delusions about the growth of French good feeling toward Germany.

The Socialist organizations have adopted concurrent resolutions declaring that they will take no part in the celebrations, but there are no tears shed over this action.

Two representatives of the French Bimetallic League—Deputy Fourgeirol, Vice Chairman of the league, and M. Thery, the Secretary of that organization—spent several days in Berlin this week and had a number of conferences with Kardorff and Mirbach and Dr. Arendt. The mission of the French gentlemen was to prepare the way for an international monetary conference. Kardorff and Mirbach express confidence that Chancellor Hohenlohe will call such a conference before the Reichstag again shall assemble, but the Government officials outside of the bimetallic circle do not believe that Prince Hohenlohe will do any such thing.

The chief difficulty will be to find bases for a conference which could be acceptable to the German Federal States, nor will the difficulty be surmounted if such bases shall be obtained, for many of the considerations which would have to be put forth to meet the wishes of the German States would involve long negotiations with the foreign powers. If Prince Hohenlohe shall fail to meet the hopes of the bimetallists, it has been decided by the latter to call a meeting in Berlin on the initiative of the German Bimetallic League. The French and English leagues have already promised to send delegates.

Another madhouse scandal similar to the Mariaburg affair has arisen in Bremen in the Protestant Hospital conducted by the Rev. Mr. Bodelschwings. The charges against the institution are made by Herr Schultz, the Conservator of the Bremen police, as the result of an investigation by Dr. Scholz, who asserts that he has personal knowledge that cruelties even greater than those practiced upon the patients in the Mariaburg institution have been common in the Bremen hospital for a long time. The managers of the institution have made energetic denials of these charges, but Dr. Scholz persists in his charges, and the Director of the police at Scholz's instigation has laid his information before a magistrate and demanded a public inquiry.

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria has made his reappearance at Carlsbad, and this circumstance is regarded as indicating some important change in the administration at Sofia. It is one of the peculiarities of Ferdinand that when he is about to alter any of the rules, regulations, or methods of the Bulgarian Government, he immediately gets out of the country, leaving his Ministers to face whatever popular displeasure may arise. Consequently, whenever he leaves Sofia it is assumed that there is to be another change, the responsibility for which he desires to shirk.

It is reported, and generally believed, that he has authorized Bishop Clement, the head of the Bulgarian Mission now in St. Petersburg, to inform the Czar that he is ready to make any sacrifice, even his personal conversion to the Greek faith, in order to obtain a reconciliation of the relations of Bulgaria with Russia. Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky, the Russian Foreign Minister, received the mission on Friday, and the St. Petersburg authorities have permitted the statement to be sent out by telegraph that Prince Lobanoff asked Bishop Clement if there was any danger that ex-Premier Stambuloff would return to power, and that the Bishop replied there was. Indeed, he gave the Prince to understand that the danger would exist as long as Russia and Bulgaria remained unreconciled.

Prince Lobanoff is reported to have responded that he was in favor of a policy of reconciliation, and further to have said that the Czar had no personal feeling against Prince Ferdinand. The Bulgarian mission will be received by the Czar on Wednesday. The general opinion in diplomatic circles is that the submission of Bulgaria to Russia will change the whole situation in the East.

A marriage has been arranged between Prince Maximilian of Baden, heir to the Grand Duke of Baden, and Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, daughter of Prince Christian. The pair met at Windsor recently, and the Queen gave her assent to the betrothal.

The ship which was sunk in the Baltic Canal yesterday lies upon her side near the right bank of the waterway. Canal pilots are notified that the passage of the canal is open, but that extreme care must be observed.

Chancellor Hohenlohe has declined to accept the resignation of Count von Rottenberg, which was offered because of his ill health, and has given him a prolonged leave of absence.

The Archbishop of Freiburg has issued a circular to the German Bishops calling upon all Catholics to assist in the establishment of a university at Freiburg, in Breisgau. The university will be the only purely Catholic institution of the kind in Germany, although there are several, notably those in Baden, Bona, and Tubergen, which have Catholic Faculties in theology. The Pope has given his hearty approval to the plan. The studies in the university will include theology, philology, sociology, civil and canon law, natural science, historic sciences, and philosophy. The Catholic press hails the establishment of the university, and calls attention to its importance.

The Turkish Government having failed to pay the arrears due to the Krupps for guns which they supplied to the forts in the Dardanelles, the gunmakers have refused to supply any more under the contract, and have asked the Government to intervene diplomatically to compel a settlement of the Porte's indebtedness.

The lawn tennis tournament between the army and navy officers will open to-morrow at Homburg, under the patronage of the Emperor, Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein, and Vice Admiral Valois. The Emperor has ordered the construction of a covered lawn tennis court at Potsdam, so that the game may be played in the Winter months. His passion for the game has set the fashion.

The crowds of Americans at Homburg include Mr. and Mrs. B. Postley and the Misses Postley, T. Stillman and family, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Pyle, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Kissam, and Mr. and Mrs. Scarisbrick, all of New-York, and Mrs. M. Rothschild and family and Mrs. Courtney of Chicago.

G. W. Wurts, formerly Secretary of the American Legation in St. Petersburg; J. R. Nutter of New-York, and E. W. Morgan and Archie Coolidge of Boston, are here.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Col. Arthur A. Esdra.

Col. Artuhr A. Esdra died Saturday at his home in Hackensack, N. J., after a long illness. He was born in Charleston, S. C., in 1844, and was the son of Eugene Esdra, formerly Consul at Charleston for Spain and Portugal, and afterward for Brazil.

Col. Esdra enlisted as a private in the Confederate service at the beginning of the war, when he was only seventeen years old. He went rapidly through the grades, and was promoted to the rank of Colonel for bravery on the field. He participated in many battles, including that of Gettysburg, where he and fifteen others were the only survivors of his regiment. He was wounded on several occasions. He retired at the end of the war with the rank of Colonel.

He was one of the founders and prominent members of the Southern Society of New-York, and also of the Confederate Veteran Camp. After the war Col. Esdra came North and settled in this city, where he was actively engaged in business up to the time of his death. He married the second daughter of William A. Moore, an old and well-known shipping merchant of this city.

Col. Esdra leaves a wife and two children, a son and a daughter. He had hosts of friends all over the country as the result of his uprightness and correct business methods.

Norton S. Townsend.

Norton S. Townsend, emeritus Professor of Agriculture in the State University of Ohio, died yesterday at his residence on the university grounds, Columbus, aged nearly eighty years.

He was born in Northamptonshire, England, in December, 1818. He was an active and important factor in Ohio politics in ante-bellum days. He was a member of the General Assembly for 1848, and, with two other Free-Soil Whigs, joined with the Democratic minority and sent Salmon Chase to the United States Senate.

He was regarded as the father of the State University, having held a professorship in that institution ever since it was established.

Four children survive him, one son and three daughters.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—James G. Rule of San Francisco, one of the best-known mining men on the Pacific coast, died Saturday, sixty-one years old. The discovery of the bonanza in Consolidated California-Virginia took place when Rule was foreman of the mine, and he subsequently managed the property.

—Patrolman Frank Dewey of the Manhattan Avenue Precinct, Brooklyn, while at his home, Manhattan Avenue and India Street, last night died suddenly of heart disease. He was a single man, thirty-five years old, and had been on the force six years.

The United Press Was Ahead.

From The Minneapolis Penny Press, July 8, 1895.

In the noon edition of Saturday's Penny Press, The United Press service presented a stirring and reliable account of the furious cyclone which swept through Southeastern Kansas and Southwestern Missouri the night before. No other newspaper in the Twin Cities had or was able to print the information. The Associated Press had not heard of it until The United Press newspapers furnished the awful story. But five hours later, in time for the last editions of its evening patrons, The Associated Press came lumbering along with a summary of what had been supplied at noon by The United Press service. The latter association furnished its 5 o'clock subscribers with a further vivid story of the calamity, covering many new details, and completing a full and rounded account of the catastrophe.

What Is a Satisfactory Belief?

If a North American Indian, confidently looking forward to a "happy hunting ground" after death, is told that there is no such place, is the fact that the creed offered to him negatives his hopes a reason for rejecting it? When the baselessness of his belief in an unlimited supply of houris to be hereafter provided is shown to a Mohammedan, may he urge that his "needs and aspirations" cannot be otherwise satisfied, and that therefore his faith must be true? Or once more, if to the half-starved and overworked Hindu, to whom it is a consolatory thought that by placing himself under the wheel of Juggernaut's car he may forthwith ascend to heaven, there comes the demonstration that he cannot thus gain happiness, is the fact that the alternative belief is not "satisfactory" a sufficient ground for adhering to his superstition?—Herbert Spencer in The Fortnightly Review.

Turkish and Russian Soldiers.

The Turkish Army is, perhaps, the only one in the world which has invariably, and notably in the campaign under discussion, behaved better in the field than the peace conditions of both nation and army led critics to anticipate. The Russian Army, so far as the war of 1877-8 is concerned, belongs undoubtedly to the category of armies which have not fulfilled expectations.

The average Turkish soldier is, physically, morally, and intellectually, superior to the average Russian soldier, for three reasons; first, because he is a total abstainer; secondly, because he is religious, that is, intelligently religious, whereas the Russian is ignorantly religious, (i. e., superstitious;) thirdly, because elementary education is better in Turkey than in Russia. These plain facts should be borne in mind when the next campaign becomes imminent.—The Defense of Plevna—W. V. Herbert.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

12:20 A. M.—137 West Twenty-ninth Street; Sylvester Gristes; damage, $200.

6:20 P. M.—644 Third Avenue; Mrs. Mary Hughes; tenement; damage trifling.

7:20 P. M.—Forty-first Street and East River; bulkhead of Equitable Gas Company; damage, $7,000.

9:10 P. M.—48 Chrystie Street; Oscar Pearlman; tenement; damage trifling.

Old New-Yorkers

know that the best Furniture comes from FLINT'S, 45 West 23d St., near Broadway.—Adv.

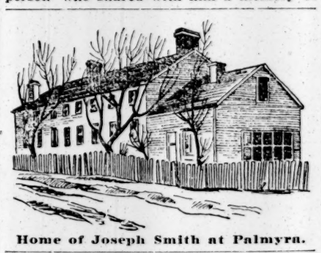
SMITH'S MORMON BIBLE

The Story of Its Finding Told by a Contemporary of the Prophet.

CARVED ON ALLEGED GOLDEN TABLETS

Joe Smith, Who Was a Worthless Fellow, Said that He Dug Them Up Near Palmyra in This State.

ONTARIO, Cal., July 14.—There is probably but one person now living, who was an associate of the founders of the Mormon faith in Wayne County, New-York, and had a close personal acquaintance with Joseph Smith. That person is Daniel Hendrix, a decrepit old man, who has made his home with his daughter and grandchildren on a little alfalfa ranch several miles southwest from this place in the Pomona Valley. Until the last few months the only living person who shared with him a memory of



Home of Joseph Smith at Palmyra.

the infant days of Mormonism was Major John H. Gilbert of Palmyra, N. Y., but now that the Major is dead, there can be little doubt that no one remains but old Mr. Hendrix to tell of what he saw of the earliest beginnings of the faith of tens of thousands of Mormons.

Daniel Hendrix will be eighty-six years old next September. He has a remarkably clear memory, and his faculties seem as keen as in men of middle age. He is a devout Presbyterian, and a great reader. He came to Pomona Valley several years ago from Ohio, and his physical infirmities have kept him a prisoner at his daughter's ranch. He has been the subject of a number of items in the newspapers of Southern California because of his personal recollections of Joseph Smith and Sidney Rigdon, and at different times he has had brief visits from Mormon elders and church dignitaries, who sought information as to the process of making the first Mormon Bible and the scenes connected with the finding and translating of the golden plates at Palmyra. Only recently, Darwin Smith, a grandson of Joseph Smith, wrote Mr. Hendrix from Provo, Utah, to the effect that the latter was the last person living who knew the famous founder of the Latter Day Saints in America.

Among the relics connected with the very earliest day of the Mormon Church that Mr. Hendrix has kept for over sixty years are several of the proof sheets of the original Book of Mormon, (or the Mormon Bible, as it has been more generally called,) as printed by Major John H. Gilbert at Palmyra, Wayne County, N. Y., in 1834; and a goose quill pen and an old inkstand that Joseph Smith used in translating the text on the golden plates as dug in the hill near Palmyra. Twenty-five years ago Mr. Hendrix had one of the few original copies of the Book of Mormon, but sold it for $300 to an Englishman, who bought it for Lord Beaconsfield, who had long expressed a desire to know positively what faith actuated the earliest company of Mormons. Mr. Hendrix has since heard of one or two copies of the first Mormon Bibles having sold for over $1,000 each.

"I was a young man in a store in Palmyra from 1822 until 1830," said Mr. Hendrix recently in talking of his recollections of the origin of Mormonism, "and among the daily visitors at the establishment was Joseph Smith, Jr. Every one knew him as Joe Smith. He had lived in Palmyra a few years previous to my going there from Rochester. Joe was the raggedest, laziest fellow in the place, and that is saying a good deal. He was twenty-five years old. I can see him now in my mind's eye, with his torn and patched trousers, held to his form by a pair of suspenders made out of sheeting, with his calico shirt as dirty and black as the earth, and his uncombed hair sticking through the holes in his old battered hat. In Winter I used to pity him, for his shoes were so old and worn he must have suffered in the snow and slush; yet Joe had a jovial, easy, don't-care way about him that made him warm friends. He was a good talker, and

Daniel Hendrix.

Joseph Smith.

would have made a fine stump speaker with training. He was known among the young men I associated with as a romancer of the first water. I never knew so ignorant a man as Joe was to have such a fertile imagination. He never could tell a common occurrence in his daily life without embellishing the story with his imagination; yet, I remember that he was terribly grieved one day when old Parson Reed told Joe that he was going to hell for his lying habits.

"Mrs. Smith, Joe's mother, was a stanch Presbyterian, and was a great admirer of her son, despite his shiftless and provoking ways. She always declared that he was born with genius, and did not have to work. 'Never mind about my son Joseph,' said she one day when my employer had rallied her upon her heir's useless ways, 'for the boy will be able some of these fine days to buy the whole of Palmyra and all the folks in it. You don't know what a brain he has under that shock of hair.'

"For over two years Joe Smith's chief occupation was digging for gold at night and sleeping in the daytime. He was close-mouthed on the subject of his gold-seeking operations around on the farms of Wayne County, where not a speck of gold was ever mined, and when people joked him too severely concerning his progress in getting the precious metal, he would turn his back upon the jokers and bystanders and go home as fast as possible. With some of us young men, however, who were always serious with him and affected an interest in his work, he was more confidential. Joe, in his excursions after gold, carried a divining-rod to tell him where there was hidden treasure, and he left holes in the ground about that region which testified that he could work if the spirit moved. He had all the superstitions of the money diggers of the day, one of which was that the digging must be done at night and not a word must be spoken, for at the first utterance the gold would fly away to some other locality; in fact, Joe claimed that he had more than once been on the point of reaching some great treasure when, in his eagerness, some unlucky exclamation would escape him and, presto! the treasure would vanish from under his feet.

"Finally in the Fall—in September, I believe—of 1823, Joe went about the Village of Palmyra telling people of the great bonanza at last found. I remember distinctly his sitting on some boxes in the store and telling a knot of men, who did not believe a word they heard, all about his vision and his find. But Joe went into such minute and careful details about the size, weight, and beauty of the carvings on the golden tablets, the strange characters, and the ancient adornments, that I confess he made some of the smartest men in Palmyra rub their eyes in wonder. The women were not so skeptical as the men, and several of the leading ones in the place began to feel at once that Joe was a remarkable man after all. Joe declared, with tears in his eyes and the most earnest expression that you can imagine, that he had found the gold plates on a hill six miles south of Palmyra, on the main road between that place and Canandaigua. Joe had dug and dug there for gold for four years, and from that time the hill has been known as Gold Hill.

"For the first month or two at least Joe did not say himself that the plates were any new revelation or that they had any religious significance, but simply said that he had found a valuable treasure in the shape of a record of some ancient people which had been inscribed on imperishable gold for preservation. The pretended gold plates were never allowed to be seen, though I have heard Joe's mother say that she had lifted them when covered with cloth, and they were heavy, so heavy, in fact, that she could scarcely raise them, though she was a robust woman. What Joe at that time expected to accomplish seems difficult to understand, but he soon began to exhibit what he claimed to be copies of the characters engraved on the plates, though the irreverent were disposed to think he was more indebted to the characters found on China tea chests and in histories of the Egyptians and Babylonians than to any plates he had dug up near Palmyra. Before long, however, a new party appeared on the scene in the person of one Sidney Rigdon, and thenceforth a new aspect was put upon the whole matter.

"I remember Rigdon as a man of forty years, smooth, sleek, and with some means. He had a wonderful amount of assurance. He was a man of energy and contrivance, and would make a good living anywhere and in any business. He was distrusted by a large part of the people in Palmyra and Canandaigua, but had some sincere friends. He and Joe Smith fell in with each other and were cronies for several months. It was after Rigdon and Smith were so intimate that the divine part of the finding of the golden plates began to spread abroad. It was given out that the plates were a new revelation and were a part of the original Bible, while Joe Smith was a true prophet of the Lord, to whom it was given to publish among men. Rigdon, who, from his first appearance, was regarded as the brains of the movement, seemed satisfied to be the power behind the throne. Not only were pretended copies of the engraved plates exhibited, but whole chapters of what were called translations were shown; meetings were held at the Smith house and in the barns on the adjoining farms, which were addressed by Smith and Rigdon, and an active canvass for converts was inaugurated. Strange as it may appear from the absurdity of the claims set forth, and the well-known character of Joe Smith, these efforts were, to quite a degree, successful, particularly among the unsophisticated farmers of the vicinity, and a number of them who were regarded as intelligent became enthusiastic proselytes to the new faith.

"One feature of the claim in relation to translation from the plates was quite in character with the claims that have been from time to time set up by the Mormon Church down to the present day. Joe Smith was, of course, an illiterate man, and some way must be provided for the translation of his record. But Joe, or Rigdon, was equal to the emergency, for he claimed to have found with the 'Gold Bible,' as they have always called it, a wonderful pair of spectacles which he described as having large round glasses, larger than a silver dollar, and he asserted that by placing the plates in the bottom of a hat or other deep receptacle, like the wooden grain measure, he could put on those spectacles, and, looking down upon the plates, the engraved characters were all translated into good, plain English, and he had only to read it off and have it recorded by a copyist.

"This claim, with all its absurdity, was not more absurd than one that was made to me personally by Martin Harris, who was one of the early and most faithful proselytes. Harris was a farmer of good property, residing about a mile from the village, with whom I was well acquainted as a customer of a firm where I was employed. On one occasion I had been out on a collection trip on horseback, and, returning in the early evening, as I passed the house of Mr. Harris, he came out, and, joining me, we rode together toward the city. It was a beautiful evening in October, and as we were on elevated ground sloping eastward toward the village in the same direction in which we were going, the full moon, which was just rising, made everything before us look most charming. As I made some remark or the beauty of the moon, he replied to the effect that if I could only see it as he had done I might well call it beautiful. I was at aonce anxious to know what he meant, and plied him with questions; but beyond the assertion that he had actually visited the moon in his own proper person and seen its glories face to face, he was not disposed to be communicative, remarking that it was only 'the faithful that were permitted to visit the celestial regions,' and with that he turned the conversation into less ethereal channels.

"For three or four years Smith, Rigdon, and Harris worked for converts to the new faith. They all became, from constant practice and study, good speakers, and Smith was at that time as diligent and earnest as she had previously been lazy and careless. The three men traveled all over New-York State, particularly up and down the Erie Canal. They were assaulted in some places, hooted and howled into silence in others, and had some attention in a few communities. Their meetings were generally poorly attended, and people regarded the men as fools, whose cause would soon die out. I attended several of the meetings in Wayne and Ontario Counties. Smith would always tell, with some effect, how the angel had appeared to him, how he felt an irresistible desire to dig where he did, and how he heard celestial music and the chanting of a heavenly host as he drew the golden plates from the earth and bore them to his home. He became so proficient in the description of the scene of joy in heaven when he found the plates, that I have known a large audience to hold its breath as the sentences rolled from Smith's mouth. I have seen some farmers' wives become powerless and almost unconscious in the spell of religious enthusiasm that Smith and Rigdon had created. The latter told in scores of meetings, and to every one with whom he came in contact, how he was frequently transported to celestial spheres at night while his body lay on his bed at home; how he had listened to the psalms from Moses and Elisha; how he actually walked in flowery fields and down golden streets in some far-off planet, and he would repeat instructions that he pretended he had from Bible characters in the other world.

"Of the printing of the 'Book of Mormon' I have a particularly keen recollection. Smith and Rigdon had hard work to get funds together for the new Bible. Smith told me himself that the world was so wicked and perverse that it was hard to win converts, that he had a vision to print the Bible, and that as soon as that was done the work would prosper wonderfully. A new convert named Andrews, a plain old farmer in Auburn, N. Y., mortgaged his property for $3,000 to start the printing. The Wayne Sentinel, published at Palmyra, did the work on a contract for 5,000 copies for $5,000. The printing office was on an upper floor, near the store where I worked, and I was one of the few persons who was allowed in the office while publishing was going on. I helped read proof on many pages of the book, and at odd times set some type. The copy was half ready for the printer when there came a halt in the proceedings, for Mrs. Harris, wife

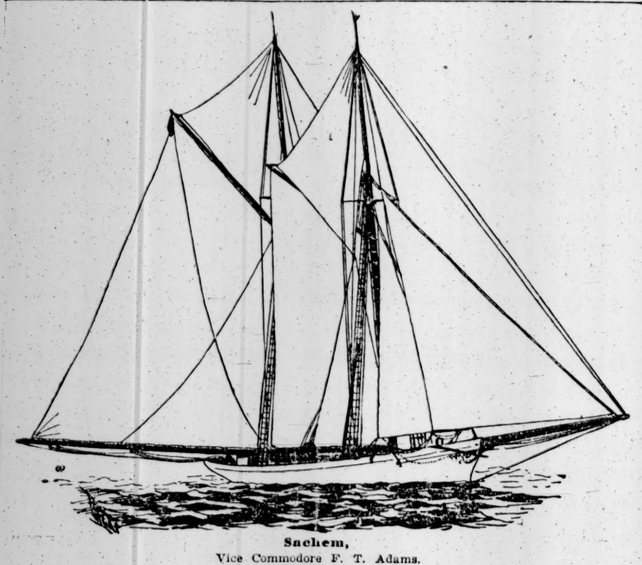
COMBINED SQUADRON SAIL

Big Fleet of Atlantic and Larchmont Yachts at Morris Cove.

A FINE BREEZE FOR THE FLIERS

Yachtsmen Attend Services on the Kanapaha—To-day's Run Will Be to New-London—Ramona Beats the Emerald.

MORRIS COVE, Conn., July 14.—The yachtsmen who are sailing their yachts in the combined squadron are all enthusiastic over the success of the cruise. A larger fleet of yachts never anchored in Black Rock Harbor than the one seen there Saturday night and this morning.



Sachem,
Vice Commodore F. T. Adams.

It is seldom, too, that so good a day's run has been had as the one from Larchmont to Black Rock. The winners are of course very much elated at the showing by their yachts, and the losers are determined to try and wipe out the defeat in the run to-morrow to New-London.

At Black Rock the visitors had a delightful time. Fleet Captain Thomas L. Watson of the Atlantic Club and Mrs. Watson entertained the yachtsmen at their house, which overlooks the harbor. Miss Watson, the daughter of the Fleet Captain, and her friend, Miss Kellogg, too, had a delightful surprise in store for the yachtsmen. To each one they presented a very dainty boutonniere. Those for the Larchmont men were composed of white carnations and cornflowers, representing the colors of the club's burgee—blue and white. Those for the Atlantic men were of red and white carnations, again the colors of the club burgee. These attentions were highly appreciated by all, and to-day all those who attended the reception have been wearing the flowers in graceful compliment to the fair donors.

Capt. Watson also had another surprise. There were fireworks and colored fires set off from his pier, and a band of Bridgeport banjoists treated all to some good music. The yachts in the harbor were illuminated, and from the decks of some of them rockets were fired. From the Sachem fire balloons were sent up. These too presented the colors of the clubs. After the reception the banjoists went out on a naphtha launch, and a visit was paid to Commodore Gillig's flagship. Commodore Gillig had quite a crowd of musicians on board, and, when the band arrived, there was a treat for all. Horatio W. Harper joined the band with the bones. Commodore Gillig sang Japanese songs which he learned on his recent trip around the world, and F. L. Unger sang. Then the band went around the fleet serenading the yachtsmen.

When the yachtsmen turned out this morning, a rattling breeze was blowing from the northwest, and the owners of some of the boats, fearful that it would not hold, got under way and proceeded to Morris Cove. Others waited until the afternoon. The yachtsmen attended church. On board the schooner Fenella, belonging to W. A. Hazard of the Atlantic Yacht Club, are Dr. Ramon Guiteras, the Fleet Surgeon of the club; Willis Terry, and D. H. Houtaling, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas L. Arnold are entertaining a few friends on the fast forty-footer Choctaw. On board the Harriett are Edward J. and Stanley Greacen.

Elsworth Cup Races.

A dispute which threatens to cause no little trouble in the ranks of the New-Jersey Athletic Club arose on Saturday afternoon at the conclusion of the second race of a series among boats belonging to the members for a silver loving cup, given by Capt. "Joe" Elsworth. The open catboat Drift, owned by J. W. Barnard, was the first to cross the finish line, followed by the Jonquil, Emir, Our Own, Tiche, Iroquois, and Cute, in the order named. Upon the Jonquil being decided the winner a protest was entered by Mr. Barnard, he claiming fifteen seconds more time allowance, and alleging that the measurer did not "tape" his boat correctly. The committee in charge reserved its decision. The race was sailed in puffy winds over a triangular course of ten miles on Newark Bay, with the start and finish at a stakeboat anchored off the clubhouse on the Bergen Point shore. The first race was sailed three weeks ago, and D. Bradford Wilmerding's open catboat Iroquois was a winner on that occasion.

Greenville Yacht Club Regatta.

It was late Saturday night before the winners were made known in the open regatta of the Greenville Yacht Club. The wind died away after the thunderstorm in the afternoon and left the boats to drift over the respective courses, and most of them sailed quite a distance in the dark. Prior to the storm, the heavy winds carried away the masts of the Colleen, owned by Jackson P. Hartlett of the Yonkers Corinthian Yacht Club; Adela Rae, owned by Charles Rae of the Audubon Yacht Club, and the Maria, owned by George Ross of the Kill Von Kull Yacht Club.

Of the forty-eight entries, there were twenty-two starters, and only nine finished. The winners were:

Class A.—Jib and Mainsail—Won by sloop Forsythe, Alexander Roe of the Jersey City Yacht Club.

Class B.—Cabin Catboats, 23 Feet and Over—Won by Mollie Bawn, Frank Brown, of the Pavonia Yacht Club.

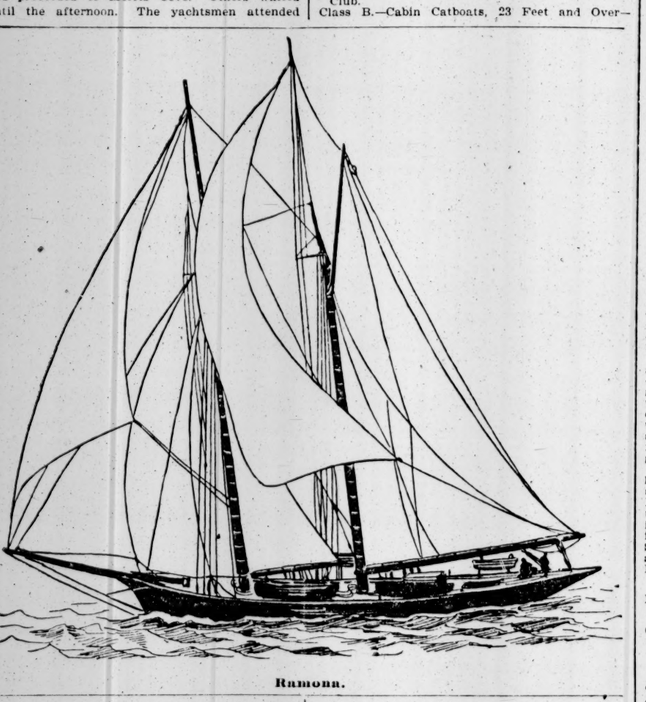
Class C.—Cabin Catboats, Under 23 Feet—Won by Ethel, Frank M. Randall, of the Pavonia Yacht Club.

Class D.—Open Catboats, Between 20 and 24 Feet—Won by Tempest, William Houghwart, Kill Von Kull Yacht Club.

Class E.—Open Catboats, Between 18 and 20 Feet—Won by Frank, Charles D. McGlehan, of the Greenville Yacht Club.

Class F.—Open Catboats, Under 18 Feet—Won by Maggie P., C. A. Leasender, of the Kill Von Kull Yacht Club.

The course for Classes A, B, and C was from a stakeboat anchored off the clubhouse on the Greenville shore to Fort Lafayette and return, and thence to the bell buoy off the Robbins's Reef Lighthouse and return, a distance of seventeen miles.



Ramona.

Pavonia Yacht Club Hop.

The opening hop and entertainment of a series to be given this season at the Summer home of the Pavonia Yacht Club took place Saturday night. There was a fashionable gathering at the Atlantic Highlands Clubhouse, and the festivities continued until a late hour.

YACHTS REPORTED.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., July 14.—Passed East—Steam yachts Reverie, Frederick G. Bourne; Halcyon, E. S. Potter; Nada, C. R. Flint; Fillie, W. H. Starbuck, and Lorna, W. L. Stow, schooner yacht Norna, Edward R. Coleman; sloop yachts Vision, Mark Hartley, and Nellie, W. H. Hathaway; yawl Lounger, James B. Hammond.

Passed West—Steam yachts Stella, James H. Breslin; Sylvia, Commodore Edward M. Brown; Susquehanna, Joseph Stickney; Allegra, C. M. Pratt, and Nettle; schooner yacht Alert, J. N. Luning.

Left Here for the Eastward—Schooner yachts Priscilla, Fred E. Camp; Montauk, Lewis Cass Ledyard; Meteor, Alfred Peats; cutter yacht Volante, L. W. Campbell, from Atlantic City, N. J., for Boston.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 14.—Yachts sailing today were: Steam yachts Oneida, E. C. Benedict, and Golden Rod, Archibald Watts, and schooner Iroquois, Clark Rouse. Steam yacht Corsair, J. Pierpont Morgan, arrived and sailed.

Yachts arriving to-day were: Steamer Columbia, William C. Whitney; schooner Priscilla, John M. Richmond; sloops Vigilant, Howard Gould; Defender, Vanderbilt-Iselin syndicate, and Colonia of the New-York Yacht Club.

Other yachts at anchor to-night are: Steamers Valiant, William K. Vanderbilt; Shearwater, Edwin D. Morgan; Ballymena, John Nicholas Brown; Conqueror, Frederick W. Vanderbilt; Gladys, Mr. Baldwin; Preble of the Eastern Yacht Club; Thyra, James Stillman; Sultana, John R. Drexel, and Mindora, Mr. Brownell. Schooners Intrepid, George W. Weld, and Fleetwing, J. R. Delamar, and sloops Ilderim, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.; Uvira, Frederick Sands; Mystery, Wareham Whitney, and Zigeuna, Max Agassiz.

GREENPORT, L. I., July 14.—Sailed from Deering's Harbor—Steam yacht Alicia, Mr. Flagler.

At anchor in Deering's Harbor—Steam yachts Lagonda, Mr. Austen; Clermont and Marietta; sloop yacht Wizard, Col. Hester; schooner yacht Agnes, J. Willson; schooner yacht Telfer; sloop yacht Truant, J. N. Kalley.

Arrived in Greenport Harbor—Sloop yacht Mary A.; cutter yacht Clara, J. H. Adams.

At anchor in Greenport Harbor—Schooner yacht Woodmanse, E. B. Carpenter; sloop yacht Moccasin; steam yacht Almy, F. Gallatin; steam yacht Impress, F. A. Schermerhorn.

COTTAGE CITY, Mass., July 14.—At Vineyard Haven: Steam yacht Lydia, Boston for New-York; schooner Clytie, New-York for Newport; sloop Wave, Fall River for Bar Harbor.

Passed West—Steam yacht Indolent, New-Bedford; sloop yacht Volunteer, Boston for Newport; sloop yacht Millicete, Barnstable for New-Bedford.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., July 14.—Arrived: Steamer Golden Rod, Archibald Watt; schooners Iroquois, William Rouse; Alsacienne, C. C. Braggs; sloop Vigilant, and tender George Gould; sloop Vixen, schooner Crusader.

In Port.—Steamers Kalolah, Diane, Fedalma, Gretchen; schooners Gitana, Coronet, Glendover; sloop Valkyr.

Sailed.—Steamers Huntress, F. C. Fowler; Lagonda, S. H. Austen; Alicia, H. M. Flagler; Sylvia, Commodore E. M. Brown; Diane, Christopher and George Greer. Schooner Alicia, C. and L. V. Clark; Water Witch, David Banks. Sloop Viola, John H. Flagler; Outing, W. E. Hill; Aloha, M. A. Powell.

PREPARING FOR HARD WORK.

Many Entries from the Harlem River Clubs for the Middle States Regatta.

There was something of a lull on the Harlem River yesterday, as is usually the case after a regatta. There were many Harlem River crews entered in the Long Island Regatta and some bitter disappointments resulted.

The National Regatta and its possible winners was the all-absorbing theme of conversation among the oarsmen, and all thise who can afford to spend the time and money will attend the races. Several of the Harlem River men have already made their start for Saratoga, while a large delegation have completed all arrangements for special accommodations for Tuesday night, when they will leave the city in a body for Saratoga Lake on the 9:30 P. M. train from the Grand Central Station.

It was a perfect day for rowing on the river and the club members who do not aspire to racing honors, but are only in it for enjoyment, were out in large numbers. Along "scullers' row" it was very quiet. The six and four-oared barges of the First Bohemian Club went to North Beach to spend the day and with the exception of their intermediate eight-oared shell crew, which is still in training and was out twice during the day, they were not represented on the water by other boats. The boys feel confident that their senior eight-oared shell crew, which left for Saratoga Saturday morning, will bring back fresh laurels. They also regret their inability to have sent their intermediate eight, as their prospects would have been very promising.

It was a dull day for the Metropolitans, as most of the boys were tired and worn out after their journey to the Long Island Regatta on Saturday. All they had on the river was two four-oared shell crews and six single gigs. Twelve of their number left for Saratoga Saturday morning and fifteen more will leave tomorrow night. They have already entered a junior sculler in the Middle States Regatta, and the other probable entries will be an intermediate double scull crew, an intermediate four-oared gig crew, a junior four-oared shell crew and a senior four-oared gig crew.

The Harlems only had out two single shells, four single gigs, and two double gigs. A number of their members have already left for the National Regatta, and a number of others will leave to-morrow night. Baseball still attracts the attention of the Wyanokes and the six and eight-oared barges, which are pulled by crews loaded with ball-playing members. The club's junior eight shell crew were out in the afternoon and took a spin up the river.

Fourteen members of the Nassau Boat Club, in the eight-oared barge, and a half-dozen or more in the club's steam launch, went to City Island for a fish dinner. The club will have a junior single and a junior eight in the Middle States. The Nassaus will hold their club regatta Aug. 3.

Both the eight-oared barges of the Nonpareil Club went to College Point, one conveying twenty-eight and the other twenty-four. There were also four double gigs in the fleet, as the members of the club were playing an important game of baseball. The club will have three entries in the Middle States Regatta, a four-oared shell crew, an intermediate four-oared gig crew, and an intermediate double shell crew.

The Unions sent their eight and four-oared barges to College Point conveying their baseball team to compete with the Nonpareils. On their return they towed back the four-oared gig the boys won on Saturday at the Long Island Regatta. The club will be represented in the Middle States Regatta by an intermediate four-oared gig crew, which won the junior race at the Long Island Regatta; a junior eight-oared shell crew, which will start in training tomorrow night, and a junior double scull crew. The eight-oared shell crew took a spin up to Cold Spring Grove, and they pulled a good even stroke. A new double shell is being built for Cassidy and Farrell.

All the entries for the National regatta from the Harlem River, with the single exception of that of the Dauntless Club, have left for Saratoga. The Dauntless entry is Tucker and McNeil. They did not start with the other crews as they were entered in the Long Island Regatta, and remained over to meet the Oveypeeks. It was a beautiful race but the Dauntless crew were beaten by three seconds. At the Dauntless boathouse up till half-past 5 o'clock last evening it could not be ascertained when their entry would leave for Saratoga, as their shell rested comfortably upon the rack and neither Mr. Tucker or McNeil had put in an appearance at the clubhouse. The club has two double shell, a four-oared gig crew, and an eighth oared shell crew in training for the Middle States Regatta. They were represented on the river by an eight-oared shell, an eight-oared barge, a four-oared gig, a double shell, and six single gigs.

The Atalantas were largely represented in the water, buying out an eight-oared shell, an eight-oared barge, a four-oared shell and four single gigs. Much of the day was spent in crew rowing. They will have a four-oared gig crew, an eight-oared shell crew, and a junior, and possibly a senior single in the Middle States.

Lone Stars will have an eight-oared shell crew and an intermediate double and possibly three or four other entries in the Middle States Regatta. They will hold their club regatta some time during the latter part of August. A party of about twenty-five went to College Point in the eight-oared barge, while they were represented on the river during the afternoon by a four-oared gig, three single shells, six single gigs, and four double gigs.

Members of the Empire Club claim that Mulhern finished second instead of Russell in the single scull race at the Long Island Regatta. He will be their entry in the Middle States for the junior singles. The boys could not go out in their barge as they stove a hole in it coming back from Flushing Saturday night. E. D. Shea and G. T. Gether went to North Beach in a double gig and the eight-oared shell went to Bronson's in the care of F. C. Clark, coxswain.

NATIONAL OARSMEN TO COMPETE

Crack Crews to Row in the Regatta on Saratoga Lake.

The annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen will be held on Wednesday and Thursday at Saratoga Lake. Excursion parties are being made up in many parts of the country, and from present indications the regatta will be very largely attended.

Many of the competitors are at the lake and have taken up their quarters, while almost every train brings a fresh supply of aspiring oarsmen.

The intermediate four and senior four of the Winnipeg Boat Club of Winnipeg, Manitoba, with their shell and a party of friends, are at the lake; the Minnesota senior eight and senior four, with a party of thirty friends, left St. Paul on Friday; a train will leave Philadelphia to-day by the Pennsylvania and West Shore Roads, conveying the Crescent's intermediate double, the Pennsylvania Barge Club's two crews, the Vesper and Montrose Club's entries, and an outside party of fifty people. All the Canadian entries will arrive to-day, and all the Eastern entries will leave by the Fitchburg Road on Monday. Probably the last delegation to arrive at the lake will be the Newarkers, as the Eureka intermediate eight, the Triton senior eight, and the Institute senior four, with a party of sixty friends, will leave this city Monday evening.

GOSSIP OF THE TENNIS PLAYERS

Larned Looks a Winner of the Seabright Tournament This Week.

The revival of the Central Park tennis players last week was an encouraging sign for local tennis. The Park is a training school for young players, and it has turned out some good ones in the last few years. Millett, Townsend, Paret, Fischer, Bostwick, and a dozen or so of less note received their first lessons in the game there. Now that they are members of regular clubs, they have spurned the bumpy turf on the lower courts, and the personnel of the regular players in the Park has so changed in the last year that an old-timer may play for a week without seeing a member of the famous "Old Guard." Haight, Duff, and Babcock still cling to the old courts, and have played there some this season.

The success of the junior championship is a good sign, as it shows that the youthful players in the Park possess both talent and energy. An open tournament will be played this week. Abbot, the junior champion, is one of the contestants, while Sullivan, Trier, and Horne, who have played in the Park for years, are also on the list. It will be necessary to begin hustling for subscriptions for a new cup if the championship is to be held in September.

The Canadian championship proved a picnic for the American players, as expected, Larned beating the champion with consummate ease. Not a Canadian even reached the semi-finals, and in the handicap, even, they cut no figure.

The next stand on the tennis circuit is Seabright, play beginning there to-morrow. Larned holds the cup at present, and has an excellent chance of winning it for good, as Chace seems to be the only player able to hold him just now, and it is by no means certain that Chace will enter. Stevens and Howland will be on hand, and Foote will play in the doubles at least. How Larned is to be beaten is not clear, but then it was predicted that he would win at Tuxedo against Chace. Nearly every tennis prophet staked his reputation on the Jerseyman, who was supposed to be playing a star game, but Chace's victory was easy, and the cash of the knowing ones vanished.

The Longwood Cricket Club holds its big tournament on July 22 and following days. The Longwood Cup is now held by Larned, who, in fact, holds nearly all the big cups, except Tuxedo, Saratoga, and Newport. The tournament is on exactly the same plan as the Newport contest, and is considered a kind of forerunner of that event. The only contests are men's singles and a consolation affair.

Like the Newport tournament, the matches are three sets out of five all the way through, the consolations, however, being two in three. The great majority of the tennis cracks will enter this contest, the list usually containing fifty names at least. It looks as if Hobart and Howland will be the only prominent absentees. Wrenn, Chace, Hovey, Foote, Ware, Lee, Budlong, Stevens, and, of course, Larned, will be the stars. Wrenn will play his first tournament of the year here, and Budlong will show up practically for the first time. A swarm of Boston local cracks will swell the entry list. The referee of the contest is Dr. James Dwight, and the committee in charge consists of A. L. Ripley, Palmer E. Presbrey, R. D. Wrenn, F. S. Mansfield, F. H. Hovey, L. E. Ware, W. H. Barnes, and W. D. Dexter. First, runner-up, and consolation prizes will be awarded in addition to the Longwood Cup. Entries must be sent to Palmer E. Presbrey, Post Office Box 2,337, Boston, Mass., before 4 P. M. on July 20. The entrance fee is $2. Hovey is preparing especially for this contest, as he has two legs on the cup and would like to win it from Larned before he retires from the game.

The Crescent Athletic Club's tournament will be continued through this week, as will the contests of the Lenox Tennis Club and the Fifth Avenue Tennis Club.

Saturday a team of four players from the Hillside Tennis Club of Plainfield, N. J., will visit the grounds of the Orange Tennis Club, at Mountain Station, to contest matches in singles against four players from the Orange Club. The Orange team will be selected from a list made up of Clifford A. Gould, George H. Miles, R. M. Miles, Jr., Holcombe Ward, Edward Lyman, and F. B. Hague.

The Staten Island Cricket Club begins its annual tournament to-day.

Much has been said of the early age at which American tennis players retire from the game. There is a trio of Massachusetts players, and good ones, too, whose average age must be on the plus side of forty. Crocker, Mansfield, and Bixby are the veterans. Crocker is still in active play. He beat Parker last year at Longwood, and did some good playing at Newport. His endurance is remarkably good for a man who must be near fifty, and he has made even Malcolm Chace stir his stumps.

BROOKLYN'S EASY VICTORY.

Batted Out Eight Runs in First Inning with Louisville.

Result of Yesterday's Games.

Brooklyn, 16; Louisville, 3.
St. Louis, 5; Cleveland, 4.
Baltimore, 9; Chicago, 2.
Washington, 6; Cincinnati, 3.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
1—Baltimore	37	22	.627
2—Pittsburg	40	28	.588
3—Boston	35	25	.583
4—Cincinnati	37	28	.569
5—Cleveland	39	31	.557
6—Chicago	40	32	.556
7—Philadelphia	34	28	.548
8—Brooklyn	33	30	.533
9—New-York	31	32	.492
10—Washington	24	36	.400
11—St. Louis	24	45	.348
12—Louisville	12	51	.190

LOUISVILLE, July 14.—Brooklyn batted Weyhing hard in the first inning in to-day's ball game, and 8 runs came in. Then McDermott was substituted, and both sides played indifferently. Umpire Murray's work was unsatisfactory, but had no effect on the general result. Attendance, 4,500. Score:

LOUISVILLE.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
O'Brien, 2b.	0	1	0	3	3	0		Griffin, cf.	1	2	1	2	1	0	0
Collins, 3b.	1	0	1	1	3	3		Shindle, 3b.	1	1	2	1	1	2	0
Clark, lf.	0	0	2	2	0	0		Anders'n, lf.	3	3	2	0	0	0	
Shugart, ss.	0	2	0	5	0	0		Lacha'e, 1b.	3	2	6	0	0	0	
Spies, 1b.	1	0	1	4	0	0		Hedw'y, rf.	0	2	1	0	0	0	
Wright, cf.	0	1	2	0	1	0		Corcor'n, ss.	1	2	4	1	2	0	
Gettin'r, rf.	0	0	2	2	0	1		T. Daly, 2b.	1	1	3	1	1	0	
Warner, c.	1	1	2	2	0	1		Grim, c.	2	1	2	0	0	0	
Weyhing, p.	0	0	0	1	0	0		Dailey, c.	0	1	3	0	0	0	
McDer't, p.	0	0	2	1	0	0		Stein, p.	2	1	0	5	0	0	
Total	3	8	10	24	13	4		Total	16	16	27	9	0		

Louisville	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	—3
Brooklyn	8	1	4	0	0	0	3	0	.	—16

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 5; Louisville, 2. First base on balls—Off Stein, 2; off McDermott, 2. Struck out—By Stein, 1; by McDermott, 2. Home run—Anderson. Three-base hit—Collins. Two-base hits—Shindle, Grim, and Shugart. Stolen base—Lachance. Hit—By Stein, 1. Umpire—Mr. Murphy.

Other League Games.

AT CHICAGO.

Baltimore	1	0	0	0	2	1	3	2	0	—9
Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	—2

Base hits—Baltimore, 11; Chicago, 9. Errors—Baltimore, 3; Chicago, 1. Batteries—Clarkson and Clarke, Griffith and Kittredge.

AT CINCINNATI.

Washington	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	—6
Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	—3

Base hits—Washington, 12; Cincinnati, 8. Errors—Washington, 3; Cincinnati, 2. Batteries—Anderson and McGuire; Foreman, Rhines and Murphy.

AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	.	—5
Cleveland	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	—4

Base hits—St. Louis, 12; Cleveland, 10. Errors—St. Louis, 3; Cleveland, 3. Batteries—Breitenstein and Miller; Wilson and O'Connor.

Aleris, 17; Engineers, 16.

WILLET'S POINT, L. I., July 14.—The most exciting game of baseball that has taken place here this season was played by the Alert Baseball Club of Brooklyn, and the United States Engineer team on the parade ground this afternoon. The teams alternated in scoring, and at the end of the ninth inning the score stood even at sixteen. The Alerts scored the winning run in the tenth inning.

Eagle Wheelmen's Picnic.

NEWARK, N. J., July 14.—The Eagle Wheelmen will have a picnic and games at the Shooting Park on Thursday afternoon and evening. There will be a five-mile handicap bicycle road race over the South Orange and Central Avenue course, a 100-yard footrace, and a game of baseball between two well-known cycling clubs. The General Committee and its officers are: Charles H. Johnson, President; Richard J. Oliver, Vice President; John C. Diggs, Secretary; Oscar T. Moore, Assistant Secretary; Elser Vanderveer, Treasurer, Road Officers, George Van Syckle, Captain; George Schanck, First Lieutenant; Clarence Manning, Second Lieutenant; Fred Byers, color bearer; Edward Ray, bugler, and George Jones, James A. Jackson, William Helen, John A. Holmes, Marshall Cook, Charles Peaker, Charles Vanderveer, James W. Chavis, and Dornie Holmes.

Boxing at Oakland Park Rink.

Frank Erne of Buffalo, recently matched to meet George Dixon, will spar with "Joe" Craig at the boxing bouts of the Hudson County Athletic Club, at Oakland Park Rink, Jersey City, to-night. The bouts arranged ought to prove most interesting to lovers of scientific boxing. Craig and Erne will weigh in at 122 pounds, as neither man has been defeated, a good opportunity will be had to size up Erne's chances with Dixon. Other bouts will be between Caspar Leon and Charles Roden at 107 pounds, "Sam" Robinson of Jersey City and Peter Reilly of Long Island City.

FLEETWOOD'S SUMMER MEETING.

Many Entries for the Trotting Races That Will Be Begun To-morrow.

The trotting meeting at Fleetwood beginning to-morrow promises to far exceed the greatest hopes of the Driving Club's Executive Committee. Secretary Hedges made a personal canvass of Baltimore, Philadelphia, Buffalo, and Binghamton with the very gratifying result that many of the best goers from these tracks will be seen at Fleetwood during the week.

In the 2:50 class, trotting, there are 27 entries; the 2:18 class, pacing, has 15 entries; the 2:25 class, trotting, 21 entries; the 2:15 class, trotting, 13 entries; 2:29 class, trotting, 17 entries; 2:21 class, trotting, 17 entries; 2:18 class, trotting, 16 entries; 2:29 class, pacing, 14 entries, and 2:25 class, trotting, 32 entries.

The 2:15 class, trotting race, will probably be the great struggle of the meeting. San Pedro, Cephas, Zembla, Quartermarch, Dudley, Olcott, with the other seven entered, suggest some very warm work for the winner. In the 2:18 class, trotting, East View and Jube will meet again. It will be remembered that East View's driver, John Keating, through a misunderstanding with the judges at Huntington last week, got his horse distanced after winning two heats. There are some who say East View was used up, anyway, and that the ruling of the judges did not affect the result of the race.

The 2:21 trot will bring out, among others, Bayreuth, Dracoula, Lucky Baldwin, and Fred. The last-named is by Polonius, and greatly distinguished himself at Orangeburg last week, winning the 2:24 trot in three straight. In the second heat he was caught at the half-mile in 1:06, but jogged under the wire in 2:24. In the 2:18 pace there ought to be a keen contest, while in the slower races, with such large fields, it is impossible to predict what sort of races will result.

To Race at Aqueduct.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; allowances. Three-quarters of a mile.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Eaufelda	110	Sleepy Dick	103
Tom Moore	106	Humming Bird	103
Escape	106	Juanita	101

SECOND RACE.—A sweepstakes of $5 each, for two-year-olds, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. Five-eighths of a mile.

Emotional	110	Imposition	95
Lorraine	107	Hermia	95
Montezuma	98	Skalkaho	95

THIRD RACE.—The Minden Handicap, for all ages, of $10 each, $20 additional for starters, with $800 added, of which $150 to second and $50 to third. One mile and an eighth.

Hugh Penny	122	Doggett	101
Aurelian	108	Sir Francis	100
Captain T.	107	Lulu T.	100
Matt Byrnes	106	Charade	98
Tom Skidmore	103	Thiellen	90

FOURTH RACE.—A sweepstakes of $5 each, for all ages, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile.

Eagle Bird	114	Mirage	99
Florinda	100	Milwaukee	99
Stonenellie	107	Golden Gate	99
Deerslayer	104	Hermanita	94

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile and a half, over six hurdles.

Alaho	151	Bonaventure	143
Harry Alonzo	151	Lafayette	135
St. Luke	148	Winship	133
Primus	145.		

An extra race will be added. Entries close today at noon.

A Race Meet for Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 14.—Newport will have a race meeting this season after all. Some cottagers interested in the sport held an informal meeting to-day and practically decided to go ahead. There will be no pooliselling nor any objectionable features to which Summer residents have taken exception heretofore. Another meeting will be held in a few days, when officers will be elected. Robert Goelet, William R. Hunter, James P. Kernochan, and Theodore A. Havemeyer are the moving spirits. A subscription list will be started and it is expected to raise enough money that large purses may be offered, and thus the best of the horses attracted here. The race meeting, if held, will be in August.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

MONDAY, JULY 15.

Tennis.—Opening games in tournament at Seabright, N. J.

Yachting.—Atlantic-Larchmont cruise, Morris Cove to New-London.

Racing at Aqueduct.

Closing races League of American Wheelmen meet at Asbury Park.

TUESDAY, JULY 16.

Atlantic-Larchmont Yacht Club's cruise. Races off New-London.

Seabright tennis tournament at Seabright, N. J.

Racing at Aqueduct.

The Arid West.

We must not lose sight of the fact that strips of highly organized and intelligent country life will be limited to the immediate vicinity of the water courses, and will always be separated by broad areas of irreclaimable lands, useful at best for pasturage, and in some regions an absolute desert. There will always be a wild phase to far Western life. Our realm of adventure and hardihood—of the cowboy, with his spurs and sombrero, of the big freight wagon, with its six or eight mules, guided by a single jerk rein; of hunting expeditions for deer, elk, and mountain sheep; of the prospector, with his led horse, loaded with grub stake, blankets, pick, and pan; of the pack train winding up the mountain gorge; of camps beneath the stars on lonely plains, or on sage brush wastes, where the dismal howl of the coyote breaks the silence of the night—this realm of romance, of courage, and of a rude physical life is not going to disappear.

The sedentary dweller in the rich and populous irrigated valleys will always be brought into close contact with the bold rider, the daring hunter, and the venturesome seeker for gold and silver. Let me repeat, in conclusion, the comparison I have already used. The single furrow run across a twenty-acre field represents all the area that can ever, by the largest enterprise and the most liberal expenditure, be reclaimed for cultivation in the arid region, and the remainder of the field represents the area that will always remain in its present condition of pastoral plains, mountains, and deserts.—E. V. Smalley in The Forum.

The First Artesian Wells.

The first of these is at Grenelle, near Paris. This well was commenced in 1834, to supply the French capital with water. When a depth of 1,254 feet had been reached, a length of 270 feet of the boring rods broke off, and fell to the bottom of the hole. Nowadays, the laborious rod process is quite obsolete. Fifteen months were taken up in fishing up the broken rods, and then work was resumed. When the boring was carried down to 1,500 feet, the French Government wished to stop the work on the ground that further expense was simply throwing good money after bad. The savant, Arago, however, urged them to exercise a little more faith and patience. His advice was followed, with the result that, at a further depth of 300 feet, water was encountered, and those who had labored at the enterprise from 1834 to 1841 were rewarded by seeing a stream of 600 gallons per minutes escape from the orifice of the well.

In 1855 another well was commenced in the Paris basin. Water was tapped at a depth of 1,920 feet, and this enormous boring, which is two feet four inches in diameter at the bottom, ejected a stream of water to a height of fifty feet, and at the enormous rate of 5,500,000 gallons per day. —Chambers's Journal.

Saft, Droppy, Clashy.

It is customary for wayfarers in Cumberland to address passing remarks to one another on the subject of the weather, and the dialect is rich in terms denoting the various conditions of the atmosphere. The usual salutation, "It's a fine day," evokes the reply, "Aye, it will, but A doubt we'll have a sup of rain afore neet, because A looked at the glass and A seed she'd slipped a bit." When the weather is wet it is said to be "saft," when showery it is "droppy," when windy it is "blowy," when wet and windy it is "clashy" or "slashy." If drizzly is is described as "daggy," if rough weather it is "coarse," if muddy "clarty," if dry "drofty," if misty "rowky," if slippery "slape."

At certain times of the year a very violent wind rushes down from the top of Cross Fell. It is locally known as the "helm wind," (that is, the whelmwind or whirlwind,) and during the time it prevails the weather is said to be "helmy." When it shows signs of improvement, an opinion is expressed that it is "going to take up" or "going to come out fair." A fall of snow is termed a "storm," and when it settles fast upon the ground, a "feeding storm."—The Gentleman's Magazine.

Victims of the Revolution.

Barthélemy Maurice gives the number of persons sent from the Conciergerie to the guillotine as 2,742. Of these 2,742, 344 were women, 41 were infants, 102 were over seventy years of age, while one man, D. T. G. Dervilly, épicier, rue Mouffetard, was ninety-three years of age. Taine suggests that the numbers given are understated, and it is more than probable that such records, at least during the Terror, were badly kept, and are unreliable. For anything like a correct record of the total number of victims of the Jacobins we must consult Taine.

The error surely consists in underestimating greatly the number of persons destroyed; and the traditions of the Conciergerie as to the numbers butchered in the September massacres are doubtless untrustworthy. Of those butchered no full record was kept. Considering the Conciergerie as a storehouse for the guillotine, and remembering how short a time the mass of the prisoners passed within its walls, it may be asked, How shall we find adequate recorders of the facts of the life in the prison?—The Quarterly Review.

Dancing. The Cathedral of Seville.

A singular and attractive relic of the custom of dancing in churches is still practiced three times a year in the great cathedral of Seville, namely, on the feasts of the Immaculate Conception and of Corpus Christi, and on the three last days of the Carnival. Ten choristers, dressed in the costume of pages of the time of Philip II., with plumed hats, dance a stately but most graceful measure, for about half an hour, within the iron screens in front of the high altar. They are dressed in blue and white for the Blessed Virgin, and in red and white for Corpus Christi. The boys accompany the minuet-like movements with the clinking of castanets. During the measure, a hymn arranged for three voices, with orchestral accompaniment, is sung in honor of the Blessed Sacrament.—Curious Church Customs. William Andrews.

CHEROKEE HALL'S DESPERATION

He Preferred Indians to the Evangelist and His Children.

"When I looks backward down the trail," said the old cattleman, "if there is one man I reflects on with satisfaction it's Cherokee Hall. This yere Hall was the modestest, decentest longhorn as ever shakes his antlers in Arizona. He was slim and light, with a thin face and gray eyes. This yere man was a card sharp from his mocassins up, an' I never knows him to have a dollar he doesn't gamble for. Nuthin tinhorn, though. I sees him one night, an' he sets ca'mly into some four-handed poker—$15,000 table stakes—an' he's jest that sanguine an' hopeful about landin' on his feet as a cimmarron sheep. Of course times was plenty flush those days, an' $15,000 don't seem no such giant sum. Trade is lively an' values high—aces up callin' for $500 before the draw—still we ain't none of us a makin' of gunwaddin' of no such roll as $15,000 even then. The days ain't quite so halcyon as all that, neither.

"But what I likes speshul in Cherokee Hall is his jedgment. He's every time right. He ain't talkin' much an' he ain't needin' advice, neither, more'n a pig needs a six-shooter; but when he concludes to do things you can gamble he's goin' to get it plenty right.

"One time this yere Cherokee and Dan Boggs is a comin' in from Tucson on the stage. Besides Cherokee an' Boggs along comes a female a close herdin' of two young ones—which them infants might have been stingin' lizards an' every one a heap happier—an' sorter in charge of the whole outfit is a long, lean man in a black coat. Well, they hops in, an' Boggs and Cherokee gives 'em the two back seats on account of the female an' the yearlin's.

"'My name is Jones,' says the man in the black coat, when he gets settled back an' the stage is goin', 'an' I'm an evangelist, an' I plucks brands from the burnin'.'

"'I'm powerful glad to know it,

Excursions.

Long Island Railroad's
Great Excursion Routes
TO THE SEA.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Leave Foot 34th St., E. R.
ROUND TRIP, 40 CENTS.

Daily, 5:30, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:00, 3:40, 4:00, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:10 P. M.

WHITEHALL ST., via Bay Ridge, round trip 50 cents, hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 1:10 P. M., and half hourly from 1:40 P. M. to 9:10 P. M.

REDUCED RATES MONDAYS.

On each Monday during the season the L. I. R. R. Co. will sell at its East 34th St. ticket office round trip tickets to Manhattan Beach, and good for admission to either Sousa's Concert, Rice's "1492," or Circus Carnival, good only on day of sale, Fifty Cents.

CONEY ISLAND.
Culver Route.
Round Trip, 30 Cents.

Leave foot Whitehall St. hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 11:10 A. M., and half hourly thereafter until 9:10 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

From foot 34th St., E. R., 6:30, 8:20, 9:30, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20, 2:20, 3:30, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10 P. M.
ROUND TRIP, 50 CENTS.

IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.

LANDING AT THE NEW IRON PIER EXCLUSIVELY. TO-DAY'S TIME TABLE, subject to change:

FROM WEST 22D ST., N. R., 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M. FROM PIER (NEW) NO. 1 N. R. a half hour later.

RETURNING, LEAVE CONEY ISLAND, (from New Iron Pier,) 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

Tickets on sale at all down-town track stations of the Elevated Railroads.

East side passengers transferred free to Battery Place. Returning, east side passengers deposit tickets at Battery Place, and are transferred free to the east side.

FOR LONG BRANCH,
LANDING AT NEW IRON PIER.
Leave Pier 1 N. R., 10:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
Leave Bridge Dock, Brooklyn, 9:00 A. M., 3:30 P. M.
Leave Long Branch, 12:15 P. M., 6:15 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 75 CENTS.

THE WORLD'S PLEASURE GROUNDS!
GLEN ISLAND
A delightful sail on fast-going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all Free. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling & billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE
Pier 14, N. R., Cortlandt St., 9.45, 6.15, 9.45, 10.45 A. M.; 12 M.; 1.30, 2.45, 3.30, 5.15 P. M. No. 9 St., Hoboken, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M.; 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30 P. M. East 23d St., 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M.; 12.45, 2.15, 2.45 3.15, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 10.45 A. M. for 3d St., and Hoboken, 12, N. R.; 11.45 A. M. and 12.45 P. M. for Pier 14 only; 3.15 5, 6.30, 6, 7 and 8.30 P. M. for all landings.—Extra Boats Sundays.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.

CONEY ISLAND.
SEA BEACH ROUTE.

Boats by Bay Ridge Ferry leave foot Whitehall Street week days hourly from 7:10 to 10:10 A. M. and half hourly thereafter until 9:40 and at 10:20 P. M. Sundays, 8:10, 9:10, 9:40, and every 20 minutes until 10:10 P. M.; last boat train from Coney Island, 11:12; extra trains via Brooklyn Elevated Road and Bridge, 12 midnight and 1 A. M. Time to Coney Island, 35 minutes. Quickest route to the SEIDL CONCERTS. Round trip ticket to Brighton, including stage or elevated road, 35 cents.

Round Trip Reduced to 30c.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

DAILY EXCURSION, (EXCEPT SUNDAYS,) by DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW-YORK," and "ALBANY,"
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex), 8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" New-York, West 22d St. Pier, 9 "
Returning, due in New-York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID—WAITRESS.—By two Protestant girls together; one as chambermaid and the other as waitress; good reference; city or country. 200 West 25th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city references; private family; no cards. 247 East 30th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl, not long in country, as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; small family. 221 East 32d St., McGuire's bell.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By a young English girl; city reference; city or country. Maggie, 412 West 42d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid; in the city or near New-York. 105 East 18th St.

CHAMBERWORK and SEWING or WAITING.—Country or city. C. C., 240 East 41st St.

Companions.

COMPANION TO YOUNG, ELDERLY LADY, or Invalid.—By refined, educated widow; highest references; no objection to country or traveling. Mrs. F., care of G. B. Mackie, 22 Beaver St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman; understands meats, soups, and deserts in a private family; good city reference; city or country. A. M., Box 279 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—Fully competent; where good family cooking is required, takes entire charge; city or country; city reference. A. S., Box 276 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a good cook, bread, and biscuit baker; will do washing and ironing; private family; city reference. A. Dougherty, 648 10th Av., near 46th St.

COOK.—By a competent girl as first-class cook; soups, meats, deserts, side dishes; good baker; city or country; written and personal reference. Call, Monday, 70 West 50th St.

COOK.—By Frenchwoman; first-class cook in all branches; thoroughly competent and reliable; best city references. Marie, 118 West 31st St.

COOK.—Lady wishes situation for first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Call, Monday, 147 West 51st St.

COOK.—Middle-aged Frenchwoman; first-class cook; speaks English; competent in all branches. Madeleine, 222 West 35th St.

COOK.—Competent in all branches; private family; good city reference. A. M., Box 321 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a good plain cook; city or country. Carroll, 240 East 41st St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By colored woman; go out by the day or takes in washing. Mrs. Ladue, 213 East 102d St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent dressmaker, French, by day, week, or month; unexceptionable city references; first-class cutting, fitting, and draping, terms moderate. Mme. Miriam, 262 West 37th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced in all branches; tailor-made suits, street costumes, and wraps; quick, neat, stylish; city or country; terms moderate; reference. M. H., Box 281 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced; by the day; city or country; perfect fitter and draper; fancy waists and skirts; remodels; reference; terms, $1.75. Miss Campbell, Box 378, Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—Established dressmaker wishes out-of-town engagements, with assistant, if necessary; finest costumes; references. McLean, Room 66, 920 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent dressmaker; by day, week, or at home; will go to the country; skirts, waists, capes, remodeling, alterations; children's dresses. Hulh, 502 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; reference; will go out by day; city or country; terms moderate during July and August. Miss Jones, 205 East 89th St.

DRESSMAKING.—Mme. Mainville, 169 West 23d St.; ladies' material made up; moderate prices and short notice.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a French lady, (diplomée;) first-class graduate from Paris; Summer engagement in refined family; private lessons; highest references. Parisienne, 159 West 23d St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID or for GROWING CHILDREN.—By French Swiss Protestant; experienced traveler; packer; dressmaker; speaks three languages; good city references. 411 4th Av., top floor.

LADY'S MAID.—By experienced French Protestant as lady's maid; good seamstress, hairdresser, and packer; best reference. M., 945 West 59th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By experienced person; competent in all her duties; hairdressing, dressmaking, &c.; good family seamstress; good packer; accustomed to travel; English; best city reference. A. N., 14 East 66th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Parisienne seamstress; competent dressmaker and hairdresser; good packer; willing and obliging; highly recommended. Louise, Box 280 Times, Up Town.

MAID or NURSE.—By an American woman; would be willing to travel; good references. 86 Park Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; assist with chamberwork; in American family; city or country; good city reference. 212 East 28th St., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—Ladies' and gentlemen's clothes washed and froned exquisitely; by week or 75 cents per dozen; best reference. Call, one week, Mrs. T., 9 East 27th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; shirts, collars, and cuffs; Monday and Tuesday; best city references. Fitzgerald's bell, 239 East 29th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a colored woman as laundress; first-class collar and shirt ironer; city or country. 145 West 24th St., one flight, front.

LAUNDRESS.—Good experienced laundress goes out by the day; take wash home, also mending. Mrs. Cunningham, 406 East 54th St.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By experienced, reliable infant's nurse; can take entire charge; willing to live in the country or travel; excellent references. 224 East 57th St., first floor.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By an experienced young woman as infant's nurse; excellent reference. M. T. L., Box 324 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—A lady desires to place a very superior infant's or young child's nurse, a Frenchwoman with fifteen years' references from some of the best families in New-York; invaluable for a delicate child or one whose mother can give it little attention. 139 East 34th St.

NURSE.—By experienced Protestant woman as nurse; takes entire charge from birth; thoroughly understands bottle feeding; best city references from former employers. 130 West 43d St.

NURSE.—By trustworthy, thoroughly competent, first-class infant's nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest city reference. 1154½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By a reliable nurse; thoroughly understands the care of infants; can be seen Monday and Tuesday at former employer's, 160 Lexington Av.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER or VALET.—By thorough, competent young Englishman, as butler or valet; several years' experience both here and abroad; civil and obliging; excellent city and country references; last employer can be seen. F. G., 109 East 24th St.

BUTLER.—By Scotchman; age, 35; understands his business thoroughly; 12 years' best city references; two years in last place; will be highly recommended by last employer. M. G., Box 263 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER COOK.—By French couple; man as butler or valet, wife as cook; willing and obliging; best city references. B. Luck, 101 East 8th St.

BUTLER.—By young man in private family; don't object to country; first-class in his duties; willing and obliging; best reference from last place. J. C., Box 374 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent, first-class butler; can be highly recommended by present and former employers; present employer can be seen. Butler, 584 5th Av.

BUTLER and VALET.—By competent Englishman; city personal references from present and other employers. Address, C. R., 120 East 53d St.

BUTLER.—Single-handed; English; 32; temperate; competent waiter and silver cleaner. Anxious, care Lahey, 301 West 50th St.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; willing, obliging; good reference. French, 998 6th Av., in store.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wants situation for his married coachman, whom he can highly recommend as a first-class man; strictly sober; will be found willing and obliging; thoroughly understands his business; ten years in my employment. Robert Taggert, 141 Sylvan Av., Woodside, Newark, N. J.

COACHMAN or COACHMAN and GARDENER.—Englishman; 27 years old; careful driver; understands care of horses, harness, and fine carriages; can be well recommended; city or country; leaving on account of gentleman giving up horses for the Summer. Coachman, 42 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—Middle-aged Swede; honest, sober; thoroughly understands his business; good driver and rider; take care of fine horses, furnaces; good milker; no objection to country; first-class reference; last employer seen. C. L., Box 322 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—First-class; thoroughly understands care of horses, harness, and carriages; disengaged on account of family breaking up; eight years' best references; willing and obliging and trustworthy. Coachman, 215 East 59th St.

COACHMAN.—By a young man just disengaged; a competent driver; five feet six inches, weight, 135; can give good reference. Address, Edward Savage, News Depot, Washington St., Morristown, N. J.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—First-class; married; and has two grown children; thoroughly understands the care of horses; can secure the best of references. William Manning, 243 East 59th St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly competent man; understands care and management of gentleman's establishment; good appearance; good city driver; first-class personal references. Coachman, care of Dr. Gillin, M. R. C. V. S., 217 West 58th St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—English; married; one child; height 5 feet 6 in.; weight, 155 pounds; stylish driver and rider; city or country; last employer can be seen. H. C., 8 West 18th St.

COACHMAN.—First-class, thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages; over eight years' personal city references; honest, sober, willing, obliging. Call or address, Curley, 911 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman highly recommends competent, temperate, respectful, stylish, trustworthy coachman; my service eight years. W. B. Thom, 16 Washington Place, or Union League Club.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man; thoroughly understands his duties in every form in fine carriages, horses and harness; experienced city driver; no objections to country; best city reference. J. D., care E. Childs, 105 West 49th St.

COACHMAN, 27, married, one child; height 5 feet 9 inches, weight 155 pounds; city or country; last employer can be seen. H., Box 326, Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Married; thoroughly experienced; highest recommendations from prominent family, who are accessible; trustworthy. Temperate, 1,629 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly experienced; unexceptionable recommendations from prominent families; temperate, industrious, trustworthy, willing, respectful. 423 Park Av.

COACHMAN.—Honest, reliable; best of references; one who thoroughly understands his business; on country place; willing to be useful, Protestant. A. D., 270 West 23d St.

COACHMAN.—Single; 34; understands the business thoroughly; good appearance; willing, sober and reliable; six years' first-class reference. M. S., 124 West 54th St.; stable.

COACHMAN.—English; 27; married; one child; medium size; city or country; last employer can be seen. G. H. M., Box 323 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—Single; height, 5 feet 3 inches; steady and respectable; willing and obliging; three years reference from last employer. D. S., 155 East 29th St.

COACHMAN.—By a young Englishman, good horseman and driver; willing and obliging; left on account of death. Hastings, 47 East 52d St.

COACHMAN.—By a colored man as coachman; city or country; first-class reference from last employer. W. H. Chimes, 317 West 41st St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Scotch; married; no children; large experience growing plants, grapes, roses, vegetables; care lawns, fruit, forest, ornamental trees, shrubs, and hardy plants; planting and improving grounds; references. Gardener, Box 49, Oyster Bay, N. Y.

GARDENER.—By single man; age, 42; greenhouse, fruit, flower, vegetable, landscape; last employer can be seen. Gardener, Box 146 Times, Up Town.

MANAGER or HEAD GARDENER.—On private place; eight years in last place; best reference. A. M., 35 Cortlandt St.

THE "SHORT-AD." CORNER.

The Prevailing Malady.

From Truth.

Stamp Collector (triumphantly)—I have just succeeded in securing a fine specimen of the recently counterfeited two-cent stamps; cost me only a dollar and a half, too!

Friend—A dollar and a half for a counterfeit stamp? Why, man, you must be crazy!

"But you see, my dear fellow, it is certified to as a genuine counterfeit."

"Well, I declare! You stamp collectors beat my understanding!"

"Well, I suppose to one who is not interested in philately, stamp collecting seems like a queer business."

"It isn't a business—it's a disease."

The Small Boy in Seattle.

From The Seattle (Washington) Times.

As the procession on the Fourth halted for a moment on Second Street a small boy threw firecrackers underneath the carriage in which rode the Governor, the Mayor, Col. James Hamilton Lewis, and Gen. Carr. The Mayor semi-officially suggested to the small boy that he should defer his demonstrations until the procession was over, to which the urchin replied: "Wot's der in it, ef I do?" It is safe to predict that in a Fourth of July procession thirty years from now this youth will ride in a carriage pretty near the front. "Wot's der in it?" is the touchstone of political success, as politics go.

Prompt Delivery.

From Puck.

The tailor knew the young man who was looking over the samples.

"What's the price of that?" asked the customer, picking up the best thing in the lot.

"Seventy-five dollars."

The young man snapped it through his fingers as if mentally calculating.

"Well," he asked, "if I order it now, when can I get it?"

"When you pay for it!" responded the tailor, with a confidence that almost unbalanced the young man.

A Martyr to Heredity.

From The Atlanta Constitution.

"You have twice told me," said the benevolent Atlanta man to the wooden-legged mendicant, "that your leg was lost in the war?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Now, I am sure you were too young to enlist at that time."

"Well, Sir, I can't deceive you; you are right. It was my father who lost a leg in the war, and the blamed thing runs in the blood. I simply inherit it. I am a wounded veteran by birth."

Doubled the Gift.

From The Philadelphia Call.

"Well, Deacon," said the preacher, "how did you like the little story I told about the sick girl whose penny started the fund for a new church? Do you think it will help along our movement for a new edifice?"

"Ah, it was very touching, I assure you, Dr. Boogles; let me give you these to start two new churches."

And he doubled the sum the sick girl gave.

Ready to Hear It.

From The Chicago Tribune.

American—You've heard the story, I suppose, of that countryman of yours who said "Yes, hundreds of times," when somebody asked him if he had ever known a man to marry the sister of his widow?

Visiting Englishman—No. Let's hear it.

How He Said It.

From Harper's Bazar.

Hetty—Waal, Silas, why don't you make yourself to home, instead o' standin' thar hitchin' from one foot to t'other?

Silas (with a gulp)—I'd feel more to home, Hetty, if I jist was to home, with you thar, as—as the mistress of it!

A Conscientious Flirt.

From The Detroit Free Press.

Prude—Well, why did you refuse him after you had taken him away from the girl he was engaged to?

Flirt—Oh, I haven't quite reached the point where I will receive stolen goods.

The Town in Which He Bought Lots.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

Watts—I went out to Boomville last week, where I bought those lots, you know.

Potts—How did you find the town?

Watts—There was a sign stuck up in the middle of a forty-mile prairie—that's how I found it.

Goes Without Explanation.

From The Chicago Record.

"Wilkins says he's the only good-natured man in the office."

"Is he good-natured?"

"Oh, yes; whistles at his work all day."

"I see—that accounts for it all."

Situations Wanted—Males.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN or VALET.—By young Englishman; excellent city reference. L. J., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN—HOUSEWORK.—By man and wife, lately arrived from France; together or separately; man to make himself useful about house and stable; wife to do general housework; no objection to country; good references. Charles Weller, 259 7th Av.

USEFUL MAN.—To take care of gentleman's place in country; good gardener; care of horses; can milk; make himself generally useful; good city reference; can be highly recommended. J. C., Box 278 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—By young man; 22; at anything; good driver; references. C. L., 1,242 Broadway.

Valets.

VALET.—By an experienced English valet; seeks re-engagement; excellent personal and city references. W., 70 West 50th St.

Waiters.

WAITER.—By a colored man; four years' reference from last place. G. D. Howes, 146 West 53d St.

Miscellaneous.

A YOUNG MAN lately landed wants a situation as groom and useful man; can milk; is willing to be generally useful on a gentleman's place. Address, J. M., Box 209, Times.

COLLECTOR.—By middle-aged, experienced business man, responsible position as collector or superintendent; moderate salary; highest city references; bond security for $5,000 given. H. Y. Lewis, 118 West 12th St.

JANITOR.—To take charge of business house; understands steam and elevators; North German; four years at present place. M. L., Box 282 Times, Up Town.

MALE NURSE and MASSEUR.—Hospital graduate seeks engagement with invalid gentleman; first-class references. Henry Bell, 305 Adelphi St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Hammond machine; by young man; age, 18. I. N., 844 3d Av.

YOUNG MAN, 21, TWO YEARS' OFFICE ASSistant; industrious; references and bond furnished. Jones, 710 9th Av.

Help Wanted—Females.

THE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU OF ST. BARTholomew's Church, at 209 East 42d St., supplies domestic servants, and persons to fill mercantile positions.

WANTED—A starcher. Apply at Elite Laundry, 69 39th St., South Brooklyn.

Help Wanted—Males.

WANTED—Master Shipfitter, outside, ($7 per diem;) master shipfitter, inside, ($6 per diem;) and master plumber, ($6 per diem,) at the Navy Yard, New-York. An examination of applicants will be had at the Navy Yard, New-York Wednesday, July 24, for filling the following positions: Master shipfitter, outside, ($7 per diem.) master shipfitter, inside, ($6 per diem,) and master plumber, ($6 per diem.) The examination will be open to all comers who can give evidence of experience in conducting the kind of work for which they seek employment, and who are citizens of the United States. Persons now holding positions at the yard will be admitted to competition on the same footing as other applicants. Applications will be addressed to the Commandant, Navy Yard, New-York, and must be delivered to him on or before Tuesday, July 23. No application received after that date will be considered. Each applicant will state in his application his name, age, residence, citizenship, present occupation, (stating shop and position therein,) and previous employment or work done. The application will be accompanied by evidence of citizenship, and by certificates, preferably from previous employers, as to character, habits of industry, and sobriety, and skill and experience in conducting work of the kind required. Applicants will be informed of the date on which they will be required to report for examination. The examination will be practical in character, having reference exclusively to the requirements of the positions to be filled. It will be directed to ascertaining the applicant's knowledge of his business, and his possession of the qualities that will enable him to get good work out of his men. The applicant's antecedents and experience in his trade, as well as the character of his previous work, will be only considered by the board in making its recommendations. H. A. HERBERT, Secretary of the Navy.

Summer Resorts.

NOTICE.—Readers of The New-York Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

THE HOTEL REGISTER'S GREAT SUMMER EDITION, out July 3, price 10 cents, will give the best and only official list of the some 6,000 SUMMER HOTELS in this country, and the announcements of the best papers for hotel advertising; beautifully illustrated announcements of seven of the best Summer hotels of America; the United States and Grand Union, Saratoga; Hotel Champlain, Clinton County, N. Y.; Hotel Breslin, Lake Hopatcong, N. J.; West End, Long Branch; Pavilion Hotel, Sharon Springs, N. Y., and others. The HOTEL REGISTER reaches all the principal of the 90,000 hotels and clubs of America and many in Europe. HOTEL REGISTER COMPANY, 7 Warren St., New-York City.

Don't Decide on Your Summer Tour before sending for Cook's American Tour Book, which can be had for the asking, all routes and resorts; 144 pages, 3 colored maps.
SUMMER CRUISES.
The Quebec S. S. Co.'s steamer "ORINOCO" sails on the second cruise to the Maritime Provinces, St. Lawrence, Saguenay, &c., on Aug. 7. Fourteen-day cruise, $75.00 and upward. Send for programme.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 & 1,225 B'way.

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PEQUOT HOUSE AND COTTAGES, NEW-LONDON, CONN.
NOW OPEN.
"A delightful combination of seashore and country life at the Pequot."
A number of furnished cottages, with hotel service and board, to let for the season. Photographs and circulars in N. Y. at The Outlook, 13 Astor Pl. For terms and circulars address
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MAINE.

PASSACONAWAY INN, YORK CLIFFS, MAINE.
Now open. Furnished Cottages to Rent. ROMER GILLIS, Manager.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.
THE GREYLOCK, NOW OPEN.
For circulars, room plans, and terms, address the manager.
F. K. McLAUGHLIN, Williamstown, Mass.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

White Mountains.
WHITE MOUNTAINS.
THE WAUMBEK AND COTTAGES, JEFFERSON, N. H.
Through parlor car from New-York daily. Accommodations for three hundred guests. Amusements include GOLF LINKS, Tennis, &c.
HORACE PORTER, Manager.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE ELBERON,
ELBERON, NEW-JERSEY.
This unique Summer Resort will open for the season about June 1. For circular and particulars address J. V. JORDAN.

HEATH HOUSE,
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.
Beautiful mountain resort, possessing every attraction. 60 miles from N. Y. City. Circulars, &c., at Room 9, Metropolitan Building, N. Y.
W. E. COLEMAN.

New-Philadelphia and Annex.
4 Ocean Pathway, one door from the ocean. Superior Chef.

THE LANGDON,
Ocean Grove, N. J.; directly on ocean front.
M. J. HOLT, Box 2,247.

Asbury Park.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK,
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Directly opposite the Beach. The leading hotel in every respect. Address.
MORGAN & PARSONS.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.
HOTEL ALBION.
Fifty yards from surf; sixteenth season; table and appointments the best; accommodates 200; $2 to $2.50 per day; $8 to $15 per week.
C. H PEMBERTON.

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THE BREXTON, OCEAN AV., CAPE MAY.
Large piazzas; near the beach; modern improvements. Mrs. J. A. MYERS.

NEW-YORK.

PROSPECT HOUSE
AND COTTAGES.
NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON, N. Y.
A charming Summer resort. Now open. Horace M. Clark, Manager; also proprietor Madison Av. Hotel, 58th St., New-York, closed during the Summer for extensive improvements.

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Manhattan Beach.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
MANHATTAN HOTEL.
ORIENTAL HOTEL.
The finest hotels on the Atlantic Coast.

MANHANSET
HOUSE AND COTTAGES, Shelter Island, L. I., N. Y. Greatly enlarged and improved; beautiful new music hall, electric lights, elevator, suites with baths, healthfully located amid beautiful scenery, drives, and groves; pure water; dry atmosphere; yachting, fishing, dancing, &c. Open until Sept. 15. Easily accessible by new fast trains on Long Island Railroad and new steamers MONTAUK and SHELTER ISLAND. Send for terms and illustrated pamphlet to H. D. W. LAWSON, formerly of Murray Hill Hotel, Manager, Manhanset House, Suffolk County, N. Y.

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PROSPECT HOUSE.
Now open. Most charming resort within 100 miles of New-York. Bathing, boating, and fishing unexcelled. Refurnished and electric lighted throughout.
D. P. HATHAWAY, Proprietor.

THE ARGYLE,
BABYLON, L. I., ON GREAT SOUTH BAY.
One hour from New-York. OPENS JUNE 8.
Sanitary plumbing; electric lights; entire new water system. Boating, bathing, fishing. Reasonable rates. Send for circular.
E. H. ROGERS, Jr.
(New-York office, St. James Hotel, 1 to 5 P. M.)

Summer Homes on Long Island.
"Long Island," a new illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at 113, 192, 950, and 1,313 Broadway, New-York; at 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn Eagle Summer Bureau, and at Flatbush Av. Station L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send 6 cents in stamps to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City.

HORTON'S POINT HOTEL.
John Lellmann, Prop. Wm. Bassett, Man.
SOUTHOLD, L. I.
Fine bathing, boating, fishing; bathhouses on the premises; fine orchard. Send for circular.

Adirondacks.

GLEN LAKE HOUSE,
near Lake George. Dry mountain air, beautiful scenery, all amusements, excellent cuisine, moderate rates. S. T. BIRDSALL, Prop., Glen Lake, N. Y.

CEDAR GROVE COTTAGE,
on Lake Champlain, near Hotel Champlain. Meeting grounds of American Canoe Association and Catholic Summer school. Bathing, fishing. W. H. REED, Valcour, N. Y.

ROCKY POINT INN.
Head of Fourth Lake, Fulton Chain, Adirondacks. Open June 15th. For illustrated folder, &c., address "Rocky Point Inn Company, Old Forge, N. Y."

EDGEWOOD INN, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Location unequaled; five minutes from beautiful Lake Saranac.

NEW-YORK.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

8:33 A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station with through Wagner vestibule parlor cars for SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via the Adirondack Division of the New-York Central R.R.

6:25 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station, with through Wagner vestibule sleeping cars, for SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via Adirondack division of the New-York Central Railroad; also through sleeping cars for Plattsburg, via D. & H., connecting with Chateaugay R. R. for Saranac Lake and Lake Placid.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.
HOTEL AMPERSAND, EATON & YOUNG, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave N. Y. City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:40 P. M., 6:20 A.M., and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A.M.
ALGONQUIN, JOHN HARDING, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:40 P. M., 6:20 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.
BERKELEY, STREETER & DENNISON, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave N.Y.City, G.C.S., 8:33A.M., 6:25 P.M.; arrive 6:40PM, 6:25AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:05AM
DEL MONTE, Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 6:40 PM, 6:25 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.
RIVERSIDE INN, Lve N.Y. 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 6:40 PM, 6:25 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.
RUISSEAUMONT, T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33AM, 6:25 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.
STEVENS HOUSE, Lve N.Y., G.C.S., 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 A. M.
LAKE PLACID HOUSE, BALDWIN & FRENCH.—Leave N.Y. 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:10PM, 7 & 11:30AM.
WHITEFACE INN, Lve N.Y. 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM.
RAY BROOK HOUSE, RAY BROOK, N. Y. Lve N.Y. 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; arrive 6:57 PM, 6:41 AM, 11:13 AM.
PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leaves New-York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M., and 7 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.
SARANAC INN, D.W. RIDDLE, UPPER SARANAC LAKE.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7 P. M.; arrive at Inn 6:09 P.M. and 5:47 A. M. Stage and steamer for Wawbeek.
WAWBEEK, UPPER SARANAC LAKE, N.Y.—Leave N. Y. City, G. C. S., 8:33 A.M., 7 P.M.; arrive S P.M., 8:30 A.M.
HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, NY.—W.L.P. INGOLD.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7 P. M.; arrive 5:20 P. M. and 5:02 A. M.

9:40 A. M. Adirondack Ex. lvs. Grand Central Station, through parlor cars for Lake George, Hotel Champlain, Plattsburg, connecting at Saratoga for Luzerne, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain Lake, Raquette Lake, & Long Lake; at Westport for Elizabethtown & Keene Valley; at Port Kent for Ausable Chasm; at Plattsburg for Chateaugay Lake, Loon Lake, Lake Placid, Saranac Lake, & Paul Smith's.

6:25 P. M. Through sleepers from Grand Central Station for Saratoga, Lake Champlain, connecting at Hotel Champlain for Lake Placid.

6 P. M. TROY LINE STEAMERS foot of West 10th St., North River, daily, except Saturday, connecting with through parlor cars for Adirondacks, Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Plattsburg, making direct connection for Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain Lake, Raquette Lake, Long Lake, Elizabethtown, Keene Valley, and Ausable Chasm; and for Poultney, Manchester, Wilmington, and Burlington, Vt.

PROSPECT HOUSE, BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE, N. Y.—W. T. GRAFF, Manager.—Trains leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 12:10 night. Blue Mt. Lake reached 5:30 P. M. next day.

THE CHATEAUGAY, CHATEAUGAY LAKE, N. Y.—Leave N. Y., G. C. S., 6:25 P. M. By Hudson River boats, 6 P. M. Arrive 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

FOR FULTON CHAIN.
7:00 P. M. FRIDAYS ONLY. Through sleeping car for Fulton Chain, leaves Grand Central Station via Adirondack Division of the New-York Central, making direct connections for Old Forge, Raquette, and Blue Mountain Lakes. Returning, leaves Fulton Chain, Sundays only, 11:30 P. M., arriving New-York 7:45 Monday morning.

"Hotel Champlain"
AND COTTAGES.
OPEN JUNE 15TH TO OCTOBER 1ST.
The superb Adirondack and Lake Champlain resort on Bluff Point, Lake Champlain. Delaware and Hudson R. R. station in grounds. All trains and boats stop. Through drawing-room and sleeping cars from New-York. Every attraction essential to a first-class Summer resort.
O. D. SEAVEY, Manager,
P. O. Hotel Champlain, N. Y.
N. Y. Office: Lincoln National Bank, 42d Street.

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS.
Leland Horse and Cottages,
SCHROON LAKE, N. Y.
THIS POPULAR RESORT WILL OPEN JUNE 25.
Baseball grounds, fine tennis courts, bathing, boating, bass and trout fishing. Circulars at The Outlook, 13 Astor Place.
C. T. LELAND, Manager.

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Watch Rock Hotel and Cottages
ON SCHROON LAKE, N. Y.
Manifestly the ideal location of the mountains. Unexcelled cuisine, and every attraction essential to a well-kept and equipped hotel. Special rates to families and young men.
GEO. CECIL, Prop.,
Adirondack, N. Y.

ADIRONDACKS.
THE CHATEAUGAY,
AT UPPER CHATEAUGAY LAKE.
Magnificent location; modern house. All outdoor sports. No hay fever. For terms, &c., address C. W. BACKUS, Merrill, N. Y.

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS.
THE MANSION HOUSE,
ELIZABETHTOWN, N. Y. Under new management; strictly first-class; moderate prices. Circulars, etc., of CHARLES A. FERRISS, Manager.

THE HEMLOCKS.
Under new management. Remodeled. Cottages to rent by season or month. Finest boating, fishing, and hunting. Send for circular. Address JOHN J. DALY, Raquette Lake Post Office, Hamilton County, N. Y.

Lake George.

THE ANTLERS,
West Shore Lake George, 3 1-3 miles from Caldwell and cable road up Prospect Mountain; $10 to $12 per week. Send for circular. JEROME BURTON, Proprietor.

Kattskill House, Lake George, N

SUNDAY AT THE MISSION

Bishop Potter Has a Pleasant but Uneventful Day.

DR. T. B. SHORT ORDAINED DEACON

The Chapel Was Filled at the Services—Sunday School Scholars Welcomed Their Acting Rector.

The Right Rev. Bishop Henry C. Potter passed his first Sunday as acting rector of the Cathedral Mission, 130 Stanton Street, yesterday.

"It was an uneventful but an exceedingly pleasant day," he said last evening to a reporter for The New-York Times.

A communion service was held in the mission chapel at 8 o'clock in the morning, and the fact that the Bishop was to officiate served to attract an unusually large number of communicants. After this service Bishop Potter visited the Sunday school in the basement of the mission building, where nearly 600 children were assembled. They were all clean and bright, and seemed thoroughly impressed with the importance of the occasion. Bishop Potter, after greeting the pupils, delivered a short address. He especially complimented Miss Minnie Braune and Miss Carrie Martell on the appearance of their pupils in the infant classes.

During the regular Sunday morning services, which began at 10:30 o'clock, Bishop Potter ordained Dr. Thomas Barlow Short of Canada as a Deacon. Dr. Short was formerly a Methodist minister, but recently has been engaged in mission work on Blackwell's Island in connection with the Protestant Episcopal Church. Bishop Potter preached a brief sermon, describing the duties of a Deacon.

"The Deacon in the church," said Bishop Potter, "has particular duties to attend to, just as the father and mother in a family have."

Bishop Potter then gave advice to young girls.

"It is not right," he said, "that the daughter should sit all day at the piano, or go around in showy dresses while her mother does all the drudgery work. I am sorry to say, however, that this is frequently the case. The mother should see to it that each of her children should have something to do, and the children on their side should do whatever they are asked, cheerfully and willingly."

Bishop Potter was assisted during the service by the Rev. Newton Perkins, Secretary of the American Church Building commission, and the Rev. Mr. Cole.

Bishop Potter dined at the See House and returned to the Mission in the afternoon with Mr. Perkins and the Rev. E. A. Bradley, who assisted him at the evening service, at which the chapel was again crowded. Bishop Potter preached the sermon from Acts, xiv., 8-10.

Bishop Potter said that Christ performed miracles for a high purpose—not only to prove his divinity, but to teach moral lessons to his followers.

"What do we want to know about God?" he asked. "A few get through life without Him, but sooner or later the conviction that He rules the universe becomes overwhelming. We see how the good suffer and the bad prosper, and we ask what kind of a being is it that leaves men only sorrow and pain. Christ wanted first to let the people believe in God and to know what kind of a God he is. There is not a heathen who does not crouch about some kind of an idol at night, trembling with fear of him. Christ taught men what kind of a heart there is in God, and at last He will bring God's judgment to victory.

"Christ's first miracle was the turning of water into wine at a wedding feast. He thereby enlarged the joy of the people and taught us we should always do what we can to make more joyfulness in the world. He next fed 5,000 people with a few fishes, and taught us that he alone can touch and enlarge. When he touched the leper he told us that there is none too poor and miserable for His mercy.

"A boy likes to steal and the people say it's natural, for his father died a drunkard, and he must die the same, but Christ says no. He may be impure, but he can be made pure. If I speak to any man or woman who is held in bondage imposed by ancestry I say stand upon thy feet. There is no bondage so heavy that God cannot help us."

Bishop Potter announced that he would officiate at the regular service to be held on Thursday evening.

PUT THE BURGLAR TO FLIGHT

Alfred J. Stone Treats an Intruder to His Own Weapons.

NEWARK, N. J., July 14.—Alfred J. Stone, upholsterer, of 913 Broadway, New-York, and living at 47 North Arlington Avenue, East Orange, was awakened at 3 o'clock this morning by a burglar in his bedroom. The burglar struck a match and held a pistol over Mr. Stone and his wife in their bed. He ordered Mr. Stone to get up and hand over his money and watch.

Mr. Stone arose and went to the bureau, but instead of getting his money got a revolver. In the meantime the match had gone out. Mr. Stone, however, fired in the darkness, but missed his mark, and the burglar fled from the room and got away. The intruder effected an entrance to the house by cutting a pane of glass with a diamond in the piazza window and pushing back the catch.

CUT HER THROAT AND TURNED ON GAS

Mrs. Eliza Ward of Mount Vernon, Sixty Years Old, Commits Suicide.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., July 14.—Mrs. Eliza Ward, sixty years old, of 253 South Sixth Avenue, this city, cut her throat with a carving knife last night, and, to make death doubly sure, closed the doors and windows of her room and turned on the gas. Her body was found this morning.

Mrs. Ward was an old and highly respected resident of this city. She was an adopted daughter of the late Peter Smith, a wealthy New-York business man. Coroner Banning believes despondency was the cause of the suicide.

Water Life in China.

Every European in China loves to tell a stranger why nearly all the boats, of every shape and size, are thus ornamented. It is because, "if no hab eye, how can see? If no can see, how can savey? If no can savey, how can walk?" Then there are large cargo-boats shaped like long barrels or large cigars. Their rounding tops are made of bent mats that can be piled on top of one another in one place, to make a little cabin, or can be pulled out, end to end, to cover all the cargo. There are other long, narrow boats, laden high with garden truck, with potatoes or pease, or beans, or rice straw, and looking like so many Flatbush farm wagons afloat.

There are little sampans, from which men and women fish with nets. And there are innumerable other small boats, wherein men, women, and children are working those tools, like oyster-tongs, with which they tear up the weeds that grow beneath the water. These they spread on the farms, and thus raise all central China higher and higher above the water of the creeks and canals, which is where the ocean water once was, though the land now rises from four to six feet above it. The express boats are very interesting.

They are slender, long rowboats, roofed over with mats, for one or two passengers, and carrying in the stern a muscular Chinaman, who propels a big-bladed oar with his feet. With a small oar in one hand to steer with, with the other hand holding a parasol or fan, the while he may be puffing at his pipe, he toils calmly on, all night or all day, seated on the point of his spine, and describing endless circles with his muscular legs and dexterous feet.—Harper's Magazine.

A Tornado in North Dakota.

GRAFTON, N. D., July 14.—A tornado struck the farm of O. D. Nelson, six miles from here this afternoon. It lifted the dwelling into the air and dashed it into a thousand pieces.

There were five persons in the house. A twelve-year-old girl named Peters was hurt fatally.

Three miles southeast a farmer named Knudson had the roof taken off his house. Undoubtedly more damage was done, reports of which have not reached here.

BUTCHERED A SCHOONER'S CREW

Solomon Islanders Start upon a Season of Head-hunting—British Cruiser Sent to Punish Them.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 14.—After almost a year's cessation of their barbarous practices, the head hunters of Solomon Islands again have deserted the plantations and embarked in crusades of blood.

The white settlers of the interior and missionaries are returning by every steamer to Australia. The horrible crimes committed by the head hunters are such that trade temporarily is paralyzed, and, in despair, the white residents of the South Sea Islands have appealed for protection to the British Admiral in Australian waters, Sir A. G. Bridge.

This officer, believing that the reign of terror requires to be crushed in its incipiency, has undertaken the task. The first-class cruiser Orland was, when the steamer Miowera left Sydney for this port, preparing to teach the ferocious islanders a salutary lesson.

The latest victims of the savages were the ship's company of the Sydney trading schooner Amelia, Capt. D. Kerr; his mate, Samuel Smith, and eight or ten men. They sailed in the Amelia from Rubiana in the middle of April, and since have been missing in circumstances that unfortunately leave no doubt as to their fate.

When they failed to return to Rubiana in May, Nathaniel Wheatley of that place organized a search for them, and succeeded in picking up a deck house, the hatches, and other parts of the Amelia in Blanche Channel.

Then he instituted inquiries among the natives. It was learned that several weeks ago a raid had been made on the head hunters from Rendova Island by Lur-Conga men, and that during the raid the trading schooner was met with and her crew dispatched without having a chance for their lives.

The natives who gave the information said the schooner was stranded on a reef, where the massacre took place, but Wheatley afterward found this was untrue.

The vessel was attacked in true pirate style, and, after butchering all on board, the pirates looted the schooner and then set her adrift, hoping that she speedily would break up and no trace be left to point to the fate of those belonging to her.

Capt. Francis Guy met a similar death in the same locality only a year ago. Kerr and Smith had but recently purchased the Amelia, and were engaged in collecting copra for the Sydney market.

Capt. Williams of the steamer Kelloe has reported to Admiral Bridge that head-hunting and other outlawry is on the increase, and that upward of 200 men of Rubiana are now on a bloody expedition, having promised to secure upward of fifty trophies before returning to the islands.

ATTACKED BY THE MAN HE BEFRIENDED

Mr. Driver Followed Through the Street and Knocked Down.

For taking the part of a drunken man on a Third Avenue elevated train last night, Robert Driver of 12 East Sixteenth Street was struck a blow that stunned him by the man he befriended.

The drunken man had trouble with the guard and received a blow in the face. Mr. Driver remonstrated and told the guard not to strike the man again, but put him off the train at the next station, One Hundred and Sixteenth Street.

The guard followed Mr. Driver's advice. Mr. Driver got off at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, too, and started through One Hundred and Sixteenth Street for his home. He was followed by the man who had been put off the train, who caught up with him midway between Third and Lexington Avenues and struck him a heavy blow under the right eye.

Mr. Driver was knocked down. A policeman arrived in time to prevent his receiving a severer beating.

NEGROES LYNCHED IN ARKANSAS

Two Murderers Taken Out of Jail and Hanged by a Mob.

HAMPTON, Ark., July 14.—Two negro prisoners were lynched here at midnight last night. A white man named Martin was killed by three negroes two weeks ago. Two of them were arrested and confined in jail. A mob gathered several nights before, but was persuaded to desist.

Seventy-five men last night demanded of the Sheriff the delivery of the murderers. It was useless to resist such a force with but a handful of men to summon to his aid, so the keys were delivered to the mob. The negroes were secured and carried to the neighboring forest, and after they had had a few minutes for prayer, the ropes were adjusted and the men were hanged.

Those in the mob were not masked and made no effort in any way to conceal their identities.

Modern Humor.

The bad omen for modern humor is that the minds of so many humorists seem in a state of habitual flux, and hardly able to distinguish between their grasp of the feeling they want to surprise by a contrast, and their grasp of feeling with which they want to contrast it. When Charles Lamb, with his usual stammer, answered the dense farmer who asked him how the turnips were likely to yield, that he supposed that would depend on the boiled legs of mutton, he realized at least as keenly the stiff clay of that eastern counties' mind, as he did the hop, skip, and jump by which he passed from it to his own frivolous anticipation of the dish with which he was most accustomed to relish turnips.

But the modern burlesques which fill their verse with execrable puns, show no mastery either of the grotesquely limited minds they want to strike a spark out of, or of their own impatience with those minds. Instead of the slight shock which true humor should always give, the common, modern humorist only confuses you with a jumble of ideas from which no distinct sense of incongruity, nothing but a sense of incoherency emerges. Now, mere bewilderment drowns humor. Humor responds only to a sharp sense of contrast, a sudden effervescence between the alkali of habitual association and the keen acid of the humorist's happy caprice.

When Dickens makes Mr. Weller Senior describe his second wife's death in terms of his usual coachman's metaphor, "After that, though we put on the brake, all we could, she went down hill wery fast, and paid the last pike at a quarter past six," we hardly know which surprises us most, the conventionality of the old coachman's professional phraseology, or the inconceivable inadequacy of its terms to the meaning he desired to express. The humorist should have the strongest possible grasp of the strict limitations of the minds he is playing upon, as well as of the surprise he intends to give them. It is usually the former which fails; while it is just the former which gives all the keenness to the latter.—The Spectator.

Newfoundland Dogs.

Newfoundland is perhaps best known by its famous breed of dogs. But it appears that these, like the island's present humanity, are not indigenous. They seem to have been produced by some happy crossing of breeds. It is said that, in the island, they appear to degenerate, and that the Newfoundland dog thrives better out of Newfoundland. Old settlers are reported as saying that the genuine breed consisted of a dog twenty-six inches high, with black naked body, gray muzzle, gray or white stockinged legs, with dew claws behind.

The Leonberg dogs—a cross between the Newfoundland, the St. Bernard, and the Pyrenean wolf-dog—are said to thrive well in the island, and to possess "some of the highest moral qualities of the noble races whose blood blends in their veins."—Chambers's Journal.

The Strangest Thing That Ever Happened.

Her book lay on a rustic seat with his cane across it; his regiment badge had been transferred from its place on his breast to a spot as near Blanche's heart as possible; the corner of her handkerchief peeped out of his side pocket; the diamond ring worn on his little finger glistened on the third finger of her left hand; her King's Daughter's badge dangled from his watch chain; his penknife was in her hand and she was whittling a birch twig; her fan was in his hand and he was twirling it nervously; the lace of one of her tiny white shoes was tied man fashion; a feather of her boa was thrust into the band of his broad brim.—Private Letter of a Frenchwoman.

NORMANDIE AFIRE AT SEA

Flames Started in a Cargo Compartment Three Days from Havre

NO PANIC AMONG THE PASSENGERS

The Blaze Extinguished After Several Hours of Hard Work—A Fireman Killed by Explosion of Coal Gas.

A rather eventful voyage was ended yesterday when the French Line steamship La Normandie reached port, eight days out from Havre. The vessel lost one of her firemen by an unusual accident, and three days later all hands were called to subdue a fire which started in one of the cargo compartments.

No one knows how the fire originated, and probably no one ever will. What is known is that La Normandie was quietly journeying over peaceful seas when thin wreaths of smoke curling upward from interstices in the saloon deck attracted the attention of several cabin passengers at dinner.

Before there was time for any one to become alarmed an officer passed through the saloon and explained that one of the electric-light wires had burned through its insulation, causing the smoke. There was no need of alarm, he added, and passed on.

The diners, who had stopped to listen, turned their attention to the viands again. They did not note that the Captain's chair remained vacant, and if they heard an unwonted commotion they did not heed it.

The thoroughly disciplined crew was meanwhile executing with precision and quietness the orders issued by their officers, all of whom had received their training in navy ships. In that school celerity in obeying commands and a preservation of order in their execution is insisted upon.

Thus it was that 280 cabin passengers tranquilly dining in the saloon that evening of June 9 knew nothing of the trouble until water from the flooded alleys began to stream into the saloon. At the same time it was noticed that the ship had slightly heeled to starboard.

There was no panic, and very little of anything that resembled excitement or concern for the ship's safety. The orderly, every-day sort of way in which the firefighters went to work precluded any notion of actual danger.

The fire was in a starboard cargo compartment and nearly amidship. The compartment measures 84 feet in length by 9 feet in width. It is about 12 feet in depth. The space was well filled with an assorted cargo. The manholes leading to the compartment were opened, and in the orifices nine hoses were inserted. Three others, with spray nozzles, were directed to threatened points.

The streams, which were turned into the burning compartment, made the interior white with steam. It was flooded to a depth of several feet, and then volunteers were called for to enter the compartment and ascertain just where the fire was situated, and to fight it at close quarters. The Captain feared to flood the entire compartment as the inner planking might have been crushed in by the weight of water and with disastrous effect.

Every man of the crew who was near enough to hear instantly responded to the call for volunteers. The first eleven were selected, and these, headed by Second Officer Dupont, entered the compartment which was then stifling with heat and steam. The names of the volunteers who followed their officer were inscribed in La Normandie's log. The list is as follows: Jacques Sallou, Alexander Guinard, Francois Carpentier, Joachim Carro, Jean Louis Calves, Charles Corlouer, François Garrel, Pierre Geffroy, Louis Ruffet, Jesus Marie Guerzarec, and François Renard.

The fire was got under control and was entirely extinguished before midnight. The volunteers emerged from the compartment begrimed, blistered, and half stifled, but victorious over the enemy. The work of pumping out the flooded space was not begun until the next day.

The passengers expressed their opinion of the way in which the danger was met in the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, We, the passengers of the steamship La Normandie, in view of the accident by fire on the 9th inst., deem it our duty and privilege to acknowledge and express publicly our admiration of the able manner in which the danger was met by the Captain, officers, and crew, therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to Capt. Delonde and his men for the masterly manner in which they so persistently fought for and rescued our lives and the ship from destruction; that we express our admiration for the order, discipline, and efficiency shown on the occasion; that we thank the Captain for his foresight, courtesy, and gentlemanly bearing toward his passengers, and beg to assure him of our lifelong gratitude; that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the office of the Campagnie Générale Trans-Atlantique and The United Press.

Committee for the passengers:
Mgr. O'CONNELL, D. D.
Chairman.
JAMES CAMPBELL,
Mrs. HENRY M. SANDERS,
J. BUSAT.

Steamship La Normandie, July 13.

La Normandie sailed from Havre July 6. Immediately after her departure one of the firemen, François Leflem, was ordered to open one of the coal bunkers. He did so, using a naked light. As soon as the hatch was opened there was a rush of gas which was instantly ignited by the lamp flame. It exploded with tremendous force, instantly killing Leflem, and doing more or less damage to the bunker fittings. Leflem was nineteen years old and was a native of Brittany. The body was buried at sea.

Among La Normandie's saloon passengers were Mgr. O'Connell, Mr. and Mrs. James Campbell, Mrs. Frederick Pearson and Miss Pearson, Dr. A. V. Phelps and Mrs. Phelps, Justin H. Smith, J. J. Patchen, and P. B. Wright.

Your Women and Marriage.

Mothers with daughters find it difficult to get any man to take them to his bosom unless they are well endowed with beauty or dollars. The more eligible the bachelor, the less inclined is he to barter his freedom for a few chaste smiles and a little practiced indifference. He has acquired expensive tastes and an aversion to self-denial which nothing short of a landed property lacking heirs is strong enough to overcome. And even with this inducement to marriage he is likely to postpone it till the adventures of adolescence have lost their savor. It is true that he may, after forty, become enamored of the matrimonial idea, but whether or no he puts it into effect will depend upon the balance, both of his vitality and his fortune.

The woman, again, is actuated by different considerations. She is handicapped at the start by her numerical superiority and the consciousness that her "pure and disinterested desire for an establishment" may fall of realization through sheer lack of opportunity to extricate herself from the herd of superfluous women. Added to this, the modern maid has thoroughly broken away from the belief that any husband is better than no husband at all. The reproach of spinsterhood has to a great extent passed away, and since it is now not only possible, but profitable, for women to work, many of them are more disposed to take up a profession than a partner for life. The critical faculty has, moreover, been quickened by education, so that the demoiselle à marier now bears little resemblance to the simpering innocent who accepted without question the man of her mother's choice. To-day, proposals of marriage are addressed to herself and answered by herself, and she is more prone to rejection than to acquiescence, for as a rule she is bent upon getting more out of marriage than there is in it.—Saturday Review.

Chased by a Lion.

One of the post rider's horses fell sick and died on the road, so he left it and walked on. After some time he became aware that he was being followed by a lion, which stopped when he stopped, and went on when he went on, always keeping about the same distance behind him. Evidently it meant to wait till night to spring upon him. He knew that a few miles ahead was a deep drift in a river, and on the opposite bank higher up was a farm. He went down the drift, put a large ant-heap between himself and the lion, hastily stuck his stick in the ground and hung his hat on it so that it should just show above the top of the ant-heap, and then (still keeping the mound between himself and the lion) rushed down into the water where the bank concealed him. Then he hurried up stream till he got to the farm. Next day the ground round the ant-heap was found torn up in all directions, and the hat had been reduced to a pulp.—The National Review.

HIGHLY PRAISED BY SATOLLI

Encouraging Words for the Managers of the Catholic Summer School at Plattsburg.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 14.—The Rev. Dr. Conaty, President of the Catholic Summer School, has received the following letter, written by Archbishop Satolli's direction:

Reverend and Dear Doctor: After returning from Plattsburg his Excellency, Monsignor Satolli, directed me to write you and say that while it was a great satisfaction to him last year to present to you a letter from the Holy Father, Leo XIII., his pleasure has been renewed and indeed enhanced, this year by being present in person at the solemn opening of the Catholic Summer School of America.

He admired the location and considered it well adapted for every advantage, physical as well as intellectual. "Omne tulit punctum qui miscuit utile dulci."

Monsignor Satolli wants me to state particularly that according to his judgment, the Summer School now in session at Plattsburg in the highest degree deserves the esteem and the confidence of all. It has not only reached, but has even surpassed, the most sanguine expectations. The clerical and lay members of the directive and administrative boards, by their intelligence in instruction and management are well known for their devotion to the interests of religion and education.

The lecturers have been chosen from the most competent scholars in every branch of learning. The programme, made up as it is of subjects most interesting, discusses very practically questions in the field of religion, philosophy, literature, history, and science, and is all that could be desired.

It was with great pleasure that Monsignor Satolli saw the concourse of people who had come from distant places as well as from the neighborhood to follow the course of lectures. His uppermost wish is that the number may go on increasing from year to year.

It is a pleasure, as well as an honor for me, very reverend and dear doctor, to express to you the entire satisfaction and high appreciation of his Excellency, the Apostolic delegate, for you, and the important work over which you preside so ably and so successfully, and to this I beg to offer my best wishes.

The letter is signed by A. Oarban.

The programme for this week includes lectures by the Rev. Dr. James F. Loughlin, Chancellor of the Diocese of Philadelphia, on "The International Development of the Early Church"; the Rev. Hugh Henry, on "The Beginnings of Early Literature," and Brother Baldwin, on "Physiology." Besides these there will be a special course in cooking by Mrs. Gesime Lemcke of the Cooking College of Brooklyn.

FUNERAL OF CAPT. W. O. WYCKOFF

Services Conducted in the Unitarian Church in Ithaca.

ITHACA, N. Y., July 14.—The funeral of Capt. W. O. Wyckoff, late of the firm of Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, was held in the Unitarian Church this afternoon. The Rev. S. H. Camp of Brooklyn officiated. The attendance was very large. The City of Ilion, in which the factory of Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict is located, sent a delegation of business men to attend the funeral.

Mr. Wyckoff died last Thursday at his residence on Carleton Island, in the St. Lawrence River, aged sixty years. He was born Feb. 16, 1835, at Lansing, in Tompkins County, N. Y. His early life was passed upon the farm of his father, Ira Wyckoff. His ambition to secure an education so dominated his life that he went to Ithaca, entering the Lancasterian School, and paying his tuition by services as janitor. At the age of eighteen he entered the law office of Dana & Beers of Ithaca.

At the beginning of the civil war, in April, 1861, with his legal education yet unfinished, he was among the first to enlist as a volunteer in the first military organization raised in Tompkins County, and was made Second Lieutenant in August, 1861. He was promoted to be First Lieutenant of Company A, Thirty-second Regiment, New-York State Volunteers. In February, 1862, he was made Captain and assigned to command his own Company A. In this capacity he served during the remainder of the two years for which his company had enlisted. He was a courageous and faithful officer, a good disciplinarian, and had the entire confidence of his superior officers.

At the expiration of his two years of service he returned to Tompkins County and resumed the study of law. He also pursued the study of phonography, which he had commenced while in the service. He was admitted to the bar, but he practiced only a short time, being appointed in 1868 stenographer of the Sixth Judicial District. This place he held for twenty-two years. Entertaining broad views of the future of stenography, he encouraged many to perfect themselves therein, and all such have under his teachings became noted for efficiency.

He formed in 1880 the firm of Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, which engaged in the manufacture and sale of typewriters, and he was a member of the firm at the time of his death.

Capt. Wyckoff leaves two sons, Clarence F. and Edward G.

A LUNATIC IN A LODGING HOUSE

Wild in Statement, Strange in Behavior, Destructive with Crockery.

A small, nervous man of middle age appeared a few days ago at the Olive Tree Lodging House, which is conducted in connection with the Galilee Mission of Calvary Church, at 342 East Twenty-third Street. He registered as Henry Corr, and took a room, which he occupied until yesterday.

The stranger was fairly well-dressed, apparently well educated, and attracted the attention of Mr. Cook, the missionary in charge. Nothing, however, could be learned about him, except from varying accounts given by himself that were wild and improbable, to say the least.

Corr walked into the reading room of the mission Saturday night and asked to be allowed to write a letter. A table was cleared for him, and he sat down to write. Before doing so he took off his boots, his coat and vest, and was proceeding to divest himself of his shirt and trousers, when the missionaries interfered and hurried him to his room up stairs.

Corr became so excited that Dr. Lynch of 21 East Thirteenth Street was called to see him. He concluded that the man was a lunatic, and left a letter to that effect for use if Corr should again behave strangely. Corr went into the restaurant below the lodging house yesterday morning and threw the dishes about. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital and confined in the insane pavilion.

Demand for Ginseng.

So great is the demand for ginseng in China that the finest kinds command enormous prices, the drug, according to quality, selling at from $6 to $400 an ounce. Doubtless, its dearness contributes largely with such a people as the Chinese to raise its celebrity so high. The rich and the mandarins probably use it mainly out of pure ostentation, as its cost puts it beyond the reach of the common people.

To meet the wants of the poorer classes, many other roots are substituted, the most important of which is American ginseng, the product of an allied species, which is largely imported from the United States. This American ginseng is said to be much used in the domestic medicine of the States to the west of the Alleghanies, but it is regarded by regular medical practitioners as quite worthless.—Chambers's Journal.

The Crow, a Mouser.

The bird was an old one, just knocked down with a charge of shot, and handed over in a dazed condition to my informant. He recovered from his wounds, but was always a very sedate bird. He had the run of a large house, and was one day observed in a crouching attitude pressed tightly into the angle formed by the wall and floor. He had discovered that the place was infested by mice, and was watching a crevice. The instant that a mouse showed his head the crow had him in his beak, and would kill him by striking him with lightning rapidity two or three times on the floor, and then swallow him. From that time mouse catching was the bird's sole occupation and amusement, and he went about the house in absolute silence and in the stealthy manner of a cat.—The Fortnightly Review.

The Benedicts at Gray Gables.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., July 14.—E. C. Benedict's steam yacht Oneida arrived here early this evening with the owner and family aboard. They came on a short visit to President Cleveland's family.

No Love Lost.

The Spaniards have a proverb, "A Spaniard is better than a Portuguese, so is a dog." A Spaniard would always, if obliged to elect between a Portuguese and a dog, prefer the dog.—Truth.

Our collar-and cuff-business is described in a jiffy: we keep the best shapes of the two leading makers and sell at the prices they require.

You get no advantage of price by buying of us; all you get is a big variety to choose from and our promise that everything shall be right.

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32d and Broadway

"A LIAR," MR. WAKEMAN SAID

Accused Mr. Barnes of Charging Him with Dishonesty.

"OH, WELL," RETORTED MR. BARNES

Mr. Platt Hears that the Republican Factional Troubles in Albany Have Been Settled Satisfactorily.

One of the politicians who called on ex-Senator Platt at the Oriental Hotel yesterday was State Committeeman William Barnes of Albany. Mr. Barnes had encouraging news for the Tioga man, for he thinks the Republican factional troubles in Albany have been settled, and settled in such a way as to leave the Platt men in control of the political situation there.

In bringing about this situation, it became necessary to give the Superintendency of the Albany Penitentiary to a man who had formerly been opposed to the Barnes element, but this was done on a compromise basis, by which the Platt men get the patronage—about 200 places.

Mr. Barnes has been fighting the proposition which the informal committee has been advocating for the increase of the Republican State Committee.

Cornelius N. Bliss is Chairman and Wilbur F. Wakeman Secretary. Mr. Bliss is also President of the American Protective Tariff League, and Mr. Wakeman is the Secretary of it. Some criticism has been made by those who have thought Mr. Wakeman and Mr. Bliss were using their power as officers of the league to make a fight against Mr. Platt. Inasmuch as the league is supported by Republicans from all over the country, the question was raised if it were proper for its officers to make a factional fight in the party in this State.

Mr. Barnes is a good Platt man. He also controls a newspaper in Albany. In this he said some things in criticism of Mr. Wakeman. So when he and the Secretary met, during Mr. Barnes's present visit to this city, there was a lively five minutes. Mr. Wakeman is not only an efficient Secretary of the league, but something of a fighter. He says he is as good a Republican as anybody, not excepting Mr. Barnes, and he thinks he has not exceeded the proprieties in any use he may have made of his knowledge of State politics in developing this matter of an increase in the State Committee.

Mr. Barnes is also something of a fighter, and he makes it his business to fight in the interest of Thomas C. Platt.

Mr. Wakeman and Mr. Barnes chanced to meet late Saturday night in the corridor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

"How do, Wakeman?" said the State Committeeman.

"How do," replied the Secretary of the American Protective Tariff League.

"Say," said Mr. Wakeman, after a few seconds, "why don't you fight fair in what you have to say of this move to increase the committee?"

"I do," said Mr. Barnes.

"No, you don't," said Mr. Wakeman. "Let me tell you that any one who says that I have dishonestly used the funds of the American Protective Tariff League is a liar."

"Oh, is that so?" said Mr. Barnes. "Did I say you had used the funds dishonestly? I don't think I did."

"Yes, I beg your pardon, you did," replied Mr. Wakeman, "and I say again that any one who says that I have used the funds dishonestly is a liar."

"Oh, well," said Mr. Barnes, "I have no desire to enter into a discussion of these things right here."

Then Mr. Wakeman asserted that in his work to enlarge the State Committee he had been doing only what he thought was right and proper, and the two separated. Mr. Barnes said he thought his criticism of Mr. Wakeman had been also perfectly right and proper from his standpoint. This closed the incident.

Mr. Wakeman issued yesterday another bulletin as to the progress of the work on behalf of the increase in the State Committee, In it he said:

The informal committee advocating the enlargement of the Republican State Committee has received the pledges of 301 additional supporters during the past week, and now has 1,819 representative Republicans favoring a State Committee composed of one member from each Assembly district. It is especially noticeable that pledges have been received from almost every county in the State, and, although the new pledges are not numerous in any one county, the steady increase is very gratifying.

The enlargement plan is being very generally discussed in the press of the State, and the few opponents of increased representation have given much space to the subject. Healthy discussion and even criticism will aid materially in getting the subject before all Republicans of the State.

According to the summary by counties, 452 of those who favor the increase are from New-York County, and 44 from Kings.

Mr. Platt also had information yesterday from two other counties besides Albany as to the progress of the campaign. Dr. Henry Flood and ex-Congressman Thomas Flood of Chemung County called to see him. They are leaders of the Platt faction in Elmira, where ex-Senator Jacob Sloat Fassett is leading the anti-Platt forces. Another visitor was ex-Senator Jacob Worth of Brooklyn.

There is some difficulty on hand in determining the representation of the various Assembly districts to the State Convention. The Republican Committee is to meet, according to general understanding, the last week in July. The call for the meeting, however, has not been issued, and the precise date is not officially known. The difficulty in fixing the representation comes from the new apportionment. In this city the Assembly districts have been changed, and in making the changes numerous election districts have been divided. The unit of representation is the vote for Harrison at the last Presidential election, and hence there is need of considerable fine figuring in determining the precise number of votes cast in the Assembly districts as they now stand. In view of the factional fight in this county, and the fact that the shifting of a few election districts may have changed the complexion of an Assembly district, the preliminary work of estimating the forces of the Platt and anti-Platt delegates cannot well be done until there is some arithemetical work of an official nature at hand.

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BEDROOM BRIGHTNESS

is especially desirable in a child's apartment. The furniture contributes this effect. We have a bedstead of white enamel which is daintily decorated by hand. Upon the headboard is a delicately painted floral garland, from either side of which run ribbon streamers colored in light pink. The tinting is both delicate and harmonious. We have other pieces similar in design and decoration to make up the suit. Can be had separately or together at manufacturing prices when you

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LOSS OF THE NEW YACHT ARCTIC

Sank in Lake Michigan on Her Trial Trip—Three Men Drowned.

SOUTH HAVEN, Mich., July 14.—The new yacht Arctic was lost near here to-day, and three persons aboard her were drowned—the owner of the craft and the members of the firm who built it.

The Arctic was built here by Coates & Stillson. The owner was H. S. Tisworth. The yacht was launched last Tuesday, and to-day it was decided to take the boat to Saugatuck for a trial sail, and the party consisted of the owner and the builders.

There was only a fresh breeze blowing on the lake, and an easy, enjoyable trip was expected. All went well until the boat was about two miles out from here. Observers from shore report that they saw the yacht suddenly roll over and sink.

The members of the life-saving crew were at once notified of the disaster, and they pulled their boat with all speed to the scene. They found only a cap.

A CLUB, THE SALOON KEEPER SAYS

Policemen Raid a Room Where Ten Men Were Drinking Beer.

Six Bohemian saloon keepers complained at the East Sixty-seventh Street Station last night that Anton Zerny of 423 East Seventy-fifth Street was selling beer in a room above his saloon. Two policemen were sent there in citizens' clothes, and they found Thomas Honike serving beer to ten men.

Zerny was playing a game of cards with Lawyer Woltichek, who is editor of a Bohemian newspaper. While the policemen were there, a man came in with a pail and asked for a pint of beer. Zerny said they were not selling anything. Both men were taken to the East Sixty-seventh Street Station.

Zerny said that it was a clubroom occupied by the Bohemian Democratic Club of the Twenty-sixth Assembly District, and that the men who were there were members who had met there socially. He denounced the arrest, and denied that the law had been violated. Notwithstanding his protest, both men were locked up.

Strange if True.

In September, 1892, the daughter of the blacksmith in Canna (an island of the Hebrides) was wandering on the shore, gathering driftwood for fuel, when in a small bay, about a hundred yards distant from her father's house, she picked up a piece of wood bearing the inscription, cut with a knife, "Lachlan Campbell, Bilbao, March 23, 1892." On taking it to her mother, she became much concerned, as this was the name of her own son, who was a boilermaker in Spain, and, as would be the case with most people, certainly with Highlanders, she could not get over the superstitious dread that this message from the sea was the harbinger of evil tidings regarding her son. The family of the proprietor did their best to calm her terror, exhorting her to wait for an explanation.

When writing to her son, she told him of what had happened, and was greatly relieved on receiving a reply assuring her of his well-being, but was astonished to learn that he perfectly remembered how, when on a holiday, he had written as described on a piece of wood and had idly thrown it into the sea from a rock near Bilbao. We all know the power of ocean currents, and need not be surprised at this piece of wood having been carried about for six months, but the marvelous, and, except for undoubted evidence, the incredible circumstance in this case is that this piece of wood, after its long drifting, should have been washed on the shore within a hundred yards of where the writer's mother lived, and that it should be picked up by one of his own family and taken home. Had any novelist dared to picture a message delivered as this was by means of an ocean current, every reader, and certainly every critic, would have denounced the outrageonus demand on faith. And yet the apparently impossible actually occurred in Canna.—Good Words.

Tropical Downpours.

The intensity of genuine tropical rainfall is extraordinary. The rain appears to come down, not in separate drops, but in great sheets. In Darwin's "Voyage of the Beagle," writing of a heavy shower, amounting to 1.6 inches in six hours, which occurred during his stay in the neighborhood of Rio de Janeiro, the author describes the sound produced by the drops falling on the innumerable leaves of the forest as very remarkable, and says the noise was like the rushing of a great body of water, and could be heard at a distance of a quarter of a mile. Dampier gives a lively picture of the rain at Gorgonia, off the coast of Panama, where, he says, when he and his men were drinking chocolate in the open air, it rained so heavily that some of them declared they could not empty their calabashes, for they could not drink up the water as fast as it fell into them. In many parts of the tropics rain is a remarkably regular phenomenon. At Rio de Janeiro it is said that it used to be the fashion in invitations for the afternoon to state whether the guests were to assemble before or after the thunderstorm, which came on regularly every day at a particular hour.

At the Government cinchona plantations in Jamaica, on Dec. 21, 1885, 11.80 inches of rain fell in twenty-four hours; but this measurement does not indicate the total fall, as a gauge, when read at the usual hour of 7 A. M., was found full and overflowing. It is probable that unless care is taken to prevent this occurring, many very heavy falls are not fully measured. On the crest of the Blue Mountains, on the same plantations, 31.50 inches fell in one week, of which three days were fine.—The Gentleman's Magazine.

A Woman's Paper.

We find a mass of matter equivalent in weight to about four times that contained in any masculine periodical, of which at least half is made up of dress advertisements, and of the remaining portion, at least two-thirds are devoted to pictures of glorified millinery. Here and there, sandwiched between the sheets of new bonnets and the latest dresses, there is perhaps, for the sake of appearances, a little silly poem or a feeble story; but, broadly speaking, the whole journal is a pound of incense to be burned on the altar of vanity, and contains no other idea than the idea of enabling and inducing its readers to spend their time and money in the adornment of their person. I do not say that this should not be so; I merely ask how it is possible that it should be the case if women were really engaged in a social revolution, and were inspired by social ideals of which we hear so much.

Can it be that they lack the courage of their convictions? Surely not, when every platform and every review resounds with their utterance. The same is the case with theatrical affairs; increased attention and delight in which can hardly be considered a symptom of greater moral earnestness. Moreover, it is ind

Monday
July 15-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

GREAT HOPES OF VALKYRIE

English Yachtsmen Think She Can Win the America's Cup.

FASTER THAN BRITANNIA BY 25 MINUTES

In Light Breezes She Sails Like a Ghost — Her Fluky First Race on the Clyde Described.

From Our Special Correspondent.

GLASGOW, July 3.—"The Clyde Fortnight" entirely eclipses anything in yacht racing in the old world. The Royal Squadron week at Cowes is a lame and tame affair alongside the Clyde Fortnight, notwithstanding all the trumpeting the London press indulges in over the English Channel week. No doubt Cowes enjoys the sunny smiles of numberless lords during the Squadron week, but the "merchant princes" of Glasgow and Paisley have done more for the sport than all our aristocracy put together. The flotilla anchored in Rothesay Bay to-night is undoubtedly the most impressive sight ever seen in any yachting anchorage in this country. The steam yacht fleet at anchor in the bay cannot be valued at much under a million sovereigns, while the racing fleet, if not to be valued in the same way, includes the pick of British yachts.

The rumor that the Prince of Wales was to be present in the Britannia during the racing has no doubt assisted to swell the great concourse which has arrived by steamers, but the crowds which swarm along the shore over every vantage point have been reinforced by the multitude, anxious to see if our latest challenger is likely to bring back the America's Cup, and the verdict of the many judges is that there is every chance that she will.

To-day was the first of the two days of the royal northern regatta at Rothesay, and was favored with sunny and splendid weather for tourists, but wretched weather for yacht racing. The breeze blew from all quarters, with patches of flat calm over the course. The wind was soft, faint, and shifty, dying away now and again, to come out of another direction. It was southeast and northwest, and again westerly, and a glassy calm fetched the racing yachts up occasionally. Fortunately, the Clyde tides do not run strong, and there was no need to let go anchors to prevent the yachts being drifted off their course in the lulls of the wind, as has frequently to be done in the English Channel.

The Valkyrie's canvas looks much larger than the sail area of the Britannia and the Ailsa, and was sitting perfectly. Her jib shows particularly large, but there is no boom in the sole of the big foresail, as was expected. Capt. Cranfield and Capt. Sycamore alternately took the helm of the Valkyrie during the race. The breeze was too light to try gear, but she heeled to the chain plates occasionally when the breeze steadied and freshened a little. Even in the light airs, the Valkyrie was quick on her helm, and stayed quicker than either the Britannia or the Ailsa. But there was no slipping close round the flagboats, and the Valkyrie was sailed a good full and bye whenever any wind was blowing.

Even in the lightest of airs the cutter carried a white feather of foam on both bows, quite as much to windward as to leeward, which proves her bow to be much fuller than in other more recent yachts. But even with her full bow she has quite a noticeable tendency to go down by the head, just enough to show her weather quarter a little fuller than may have been wanted. If this is really a mistake it will be aggravated at high rates of speed. But looking at the cutter sailing, one wonders if it will be possible to drive her hard through a heavy head sea, of course, any sea she may get inside the Clyde will do her no harm, but an Atlantic roll in New-York Bay is quite another story. Even in the Clyde the cutter may find some head sea quite sufficient to burst a cloud of broken water over her bow such as was never experienced by a Clyde boat before, it is said.

The Britannia's new canvas looked well, and "Jack" Carter handled her "like a toy." She was quite fit to catch the Ailsa and leave her at all points. The Ailsa has had six tons of lead taken off her keel and her lower mast and boom shortened by a couple of feet, and more it is said. But these changes has not brought her back to her light weather Mediterranean trim. The cutter could do nothing with the Britannia. It is possible she may do better in breezy weather. But having been built for a heavy-weather cutter, it seems unlikely she may be better than a breeze.

The Ailsa is to have a longer topmast and a balloon or cluboptosail of larger dimensions than her present one for light winds. Neither the Ailsa nor the Valkyrie has been measured in accordance with our present measurement rules, and it is not probable that the Valkyrie will be officially measured before she arrives at New-York, since otherwise Herreshoff might obtain some useful information. At the Royal Northern regatta the Valkyrie was approximately rated at 185, the Ailsa at 180, and the Britannia at 155, that is the time per corrected time she may have won until her official measurement is declared.

To recapitulate such telegraphic accounts as may have reached New-York would not have the interest of special reference to crucial points of sailing as between the Valkyrie, the Britannia, and the Ailsa. The start of the race was spoiled by the yachts catching different puffs of wind, but when the breeze steadied, the Valkyrie, in a four-mile close reach, established a lead of about seven or eight minutes on Britannia. At the Largs flagboat the breeze failed and baffled the cutters so much that the Valkyrie lost her head, and the Ailsa got alongside the Britannia. A westerly air finally lifted the Valkyrie away, and with this luck she had some two miles of a lead on the Britannia and the Ailsa. But these two cutters fetched along a better breeze, and, with spinnakers, were closing up on the Valkyrie, which, with the breeze right ahead, had to turn to windward after rounding the Wemyss Bay flagboat. While the Britannia and the Ailsa were running with a westerly breeze up to the flagboat, the Valkyrie was turning to windward with the wind ahead about north-northwest. Presently the Valkyrie was headed to the breeze at northwest, but she had a couple of tacks before she could lay for the flagship in Rothesay Bay. The breeze had improved, but the Valkyrie was leaving the Britannia and the Ailsa, although these two cutters escaped with fewer tacks in the boat to windward. In the four miles from the flagboat to the first mark, Mount Stewart flagboat, in the first turn of the course, the Valkyrie going like a steamer, was suddenly headed by a westerly breeze, in which she had to make several tacks to weather the markboat. The Britannia and the Ailsa, steering free, were looking to the west, and lay for the Mount Stewart flagboat till close upon it.

The two cutters were then headed by the wind, which failed them. The Valkyrie, after bearing away round the mark boat, reached across the Clyde to Largs with boom to port and jibed round the Largs flag boat twenty-nine minutes ahead of the Britannia. But the Britannia was favored in the reach to Largs with a freshening streak of wind. From Largs to the Wemyss Bay mark spinnakers were carried some part of the course, with the Valkyrie widening out her lead over the four miles to about thirty-six minutes. The breeze veered to northwest, and the Valkyrie, with sheets flat, luffed up for a trip on port before staying to fetch the Cammodore. However, she sailed quite out of the wind and was left becalmed. At last staying to starboard, the Valkyrie lay well in to the entrance to Rothesay Bay, with light airs of wind flying about. Meantime the Britannia fetched a steady westerly breeze right up to the Wemyss flagboat and luffed round it with the wind following. The cutter, instead of having to beat to windward, was able with the breeze she was bringing to nearly lay her course across the Clyde to the Commodore. The wind failed, but following airs fetched her across the Clyde and closed her up on the Britannia so much that within a mile of the winning line it was seen that the Britannia was getting inside her time, and would win, which she did.

The Ailsa, becalmed at Largs, was towed back to Rothesay Bay. The course was from Commodore at entrance to Rothesay Bay, round flagboats at Mount Stewart, Largs, Wemyss Bay, and back to Commodore, nineteen miles, twice round, with a distance which across the Clyde to Largs flagboat and back to Commodore was twelve miles. The race was stopped after the second turn and the allowance of time the Valkyrie had to give to the Britannia over the shortened course was 3 minutes 4 seconds, so that the Britannia had first prize by 1 minute 19 seconds. The times are only officially taken from the Commodore's flagship, and were: First turn—Valkyrie, 3:20:58; Britannia, 3:37:08; Ailsa, 3:36:48.

The published times taken at the various flagboats on account of the distances, the position of the yachts, and the position of the timers are inaccurate and not safe for a record. The official time of finish was: Valkyrie, 7:33:04; Britannia, 7:40:50.

In a collision at the Ramsay regatta, Isle of Man, Watson's last year forty-rater Carina on the right tack ran into Fife's new forty-rater Isolde. The boom of the Isolde was broken and the Carina left her bowsprit aboard of the Isolde. But the three forty-raters turned up at Rothesay all right and started at the Royal Northern. The weather again seemed to fit Fife's Isolde, which is making a very fine reputation. But the partial and shifty wind and the calm patches altogether spoiled the record. The race was stopped after one turn round the previous course, the record, such as it was, being Carina, first prize, 4:25:31; Caress, second prize, 4:29:41; Isolde, 4:31:35.

After a great deal of big talk over how the English twenties, especially Lord Dunraven's new Audrey, would take the bounce out of the new Herreshoff twenty Niagara, not one of the English twenties would risk following Niagara from the English Channel to the Clyde. And the Clyde in its despair put Herreshoff's ten-rater Dakotah into the same class as Niagara with an allowance of 12 minutes 55 seconds. Fife's twenty-rater Zinita was also entered against Niagara. Fife's new twenty-rater Eucharis, just completed for Lord Lonsdale, was without a crew, but she is the only twenty that it is expected can do anything with the Niagara. The name of Herreshoff has become a terror to British yachtsmen.

Fife's three-year-old Zinita was started in the twenty-rater match, along with the Niagara and Dakota. Only one turn was taken, the finish being: Niagara, second prize, 4:27:38; Zinita, 4:33:52; Dakota, first prize, 4:35:22.

From what was seen of the Valkyrie's speed as compared with the Britannia, it is estimated that the cutter would beat the Britannia in a steady breeze round a fifty-mile course from twenty to twenty-five minutes. Mr. Watson's own estimate was from twenty to thirty minutes, or even thirty-five in a strong breeze.

Monday, July 1, was the second day and finish of the Royal Northern regatta at Rothesay, but since the Valkyrie remained at anchor during the heavy rain which poured more or less all day, the regatta lost much of its interest. The alarm was in case the Valkyrie's new mainsail should get soaked, and, after the unusual sunshine in which it has been stretched, it might get "roached," and ruined for racing. New mainsails cost money, but, worse still, mainsails cannot be cut, like a coat, to the exact figure of the wearer, and even the great Ratsey of Cowes, whose patriotism would not allow him to supply the Vigilant with any canvas, cannot guarantee the exact fit of any new sails. The Clyde men at New-York during the cup race of 1887 were satisfied that the Thistle's head canvas by Ratsey was about the most useless lumber a yacht could carry about. But his firm has really supplied the Valkyrie and Britannia with a first-class fit, and if the Valkyrie should bring back the cup it might be well that Americans recognized that Patriot Ratsey's canvas alone did it.

English yachting hands agree that advisers have helped Fife to make a right mess of the Ailsa. A friend intimately connected with the building of the cutter doubts much if she will ever be brought back to her Mediterranean trim. With her great beam at Rothesay on the 1st of July she gathered up a deal of broken water just in front of her rigging, which means that her power forward is a little too far aft. Watson has made no similar mistake about the Valkyrie. Where she bursts most water is right under the bow, but from some talk had with rival crews, it is confessed that the Valkyrie is inclined to bore by the head and lift her powerful quarters rather too far above water. In a breeze of wind this may become a dangerous hindrance to speed. The least bit of sheet eases her at once, but this cannot be done in a close jam to windward.

The Britannia's crowd think the old cutter is sailing better than ever, and with her two feet more load water line than the Valkyrie it's load water line, are of opinion that had Britannia been sent to New-York instead of Valykrie II. she might have brought back the America's Cup. Britannia, with winning cups in fine and heavy weather, is beginning to feel the weight of her three seasons of racing life, and shows symptoms of straining, but her crew would rather cross the Atlantic in her in dirty weather than in the Valkyrie III.

The long noses and overhangs Herreshoff has helped to introduce are being regarded as a decided weakness in yachts not built to race in millponds, but it is doubtful if the proposal to tax long noses will have the effect of shortening them.

Mr. William Jameson of Dublin is this Summer, as well as well as last Summer, the representative, as well as the mentor, of the Prince of Wales on board the Britannia, and is a great favorite with royalty. Mr. Jameson is one of the firm of the famous Dublin whisky distillers, and there is no fear of his converting the Prince of Wales to Home Rule, but he may encourage him to fill his cellars with Irish whisky and make a glass of "John Jameson" the fashionable tipple among the upper ten.

The last day of the Royal Northern without Valkyrie III. was Hamlet without the ghost. In a fairly steady balloon topsail breeze of wind from the southeast, Ailsa followed Britannia all round the course like a faithful attendant, and made a very poor display. In the forty-rater match, Fife's Isolde had her revenge for being beaten on the 29th ult., by dropping Watson's new Caress and last year's Carina.

Herreshoff's ten-rater Dakotah was started to race against Herreshoff's twenty-rater Niagara, and Fife's three-year-old Zinita. It took the Niagara nearly all round the course to take charge of the big and powerful Zinita, but, with the breeze easing, Capt. John Barp at last did it. However, the Dakotah, sailing like a wonder, lifted the first prize, with the help of her time allowance of 12 minutes and 55 seconds. The onlookers were delighted that the Dakotah had beaten the "darned Yanks," till it was remembered that the Dakotah was another "darned Yank."

EUGENE HALPIN "TREATED THE BOYS"

A White Plains Hotel Keeper the Victim of a Practical Joke.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 14.—Eugene Halpin, proprietor of a local hotel, was the victim to-day of a practical joke at which the populace are smiling. A messenger early this morning handed to him what purported to be a cablegram from Police Justice John P. Moran and his brother, James H. Moran, announcing their safe arrival in Europe, and requesting the hotel keeper to "treat the boys" on that account.

The Messrs. Moran sailed July 6, and gave to their many friends a farewell dinner at the Murray Hill Hotel, New-York City. When Mr. Halpin received the message he acted promptly. The Hoosier Kicking Club has rooms at his house, and many of the members were about.

A goodly crowd was soon drinking the health of their absent friends. Others arrived from time to time, and Mr. Halpin had to call for assistance to serve the drinks and food.

All went well until some one who had been let in on the joke acquainted Mr. Halpin with the fact that he was being "sold." An immediate adjournment was taken. Mr. Halpin went into a quiet corner, where he examined the cable message. He then noticed that it was written on a sending blank. Nobody but his family has seen him since.

Artillery Practice at West Point.

WEST POINT, July 14.—Lieut. Threlkeld has been here for a week making arrangements for the three companies of artillery which have been ordered here from Governors Island for target practice. Tents will be pitched on the flats north of the seacoast battery, and a regular camp will be established. The companies will be cured for by their own commissaries, and will prepare their own meals on the camping grounds. They will come separately, only one being in camp at a time. A week or ten days will be given to each company for practice. The first company probably will arrive here to-morrow. The ground on which the troops will practice once was occupied by Gen. Washington, and it is called Washington's Valley.

F. E. Waldron, Forger, Remanded.

Frank E. Waldron, charged by the Potter Manufacturing Company of 45 Worth Street with forgery while serving as its bookkeeper, was arraigned before Magistrate Brann, in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, by Detective Sergeant Holland of the Central Office, who arrested him in Buffalo. He was remanded back to Police Headquarters until to-day, when the complainants will appear against him.

GRAND CIRCUIT OPENING

Renewal of the Famous Old Trotting Tournament.

MEETING AT SAGINAW THIS WEEK

Some of the Cracks That Are Entered in the Fast Events—Directum, Fantasy, and Azote Named.

After two months of preliminary skirmishing by the light harness brigade, the sulkies will be drawn up to-day for the most important tournament of the season. By right of seniority and by reason of the fine sport it has always furnished, the "Grand Old Circuit," as it is now popularly known, has justly earned its distinctive title. For the last thirty years there has been a general gathering of the best trotters and pacers in the country for the Summer tournament that follows the line of the great lakes, and ends at some point on the Atlantic seaboard.

At one time most of the crack performers were reserved for these meetings, and such a thing as a regular circuit in the Spring or Fall was unknown. Latterly, and especially since the closing decade of the century began, the campaign has been extended, so that the harness racers can now find employment from May till the snow drives them into Winter quarters.

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It is this growth of opportunity which has in a large measure carried the American trotter up to the wonderful degree of development that brings him within sight of the two-minute goal. The numerous driving parks, in their keen competition, have raised the earning capacity of the light-harness horse from the few hundreds of dollars that were distributed in the early days, up to a point where $30,000 has been secured by one animal in a single season. Instead of waiting for July and giving their pupils a long and careful preparation, the trainers, except a conservative few, lose no time in accepting the invitations to try for the substantial purses that are offered in the Spring circuits.

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The doings of the stables that have been making the Western tour have been important. California has been the resting place for most of the champions at both gaits during the long vacation that followed the close of last season at Louisville in October. Besides the cracks in charge of Monroe Salisbury, the Hamlin string, and Directum, other breeders of the Pacific slope find pleasure and profit in bringing their developed stock over the mountains and having a tilt at the rich prizes offered on the Atlantic side of the continent. Some of these, notably a lot from San Mateo Farm, a ranch made famous on the turf by John A. Goldsmith, have not yet entered the lists, but have been getting into race condition at Terre Haute and Cleveland.

Salisbury and Hamlin were more anxious to make use of their breadwinners, and their horses are entitled to most of the credit for the success of the Western Grand Circuit, as its promoters choose to call it. At Denver, Des Moines, Red Oak, St. Joseph, Minneapolis, and, finally, at La Crosse, Wis., there have been heats in races and exhibition miles at a rate never before heard of at this season. Robert J. has been coquetting about the 2:04 mark, which he passed by nearly three seconds last year. At Des Moines first, and again last Wednesday at La Crosse, the little monarch of the sulky paced in the notch that gave Nancy Hanks and Mascot championships at their respective gaits in 1892. There is little doubt that he could get still nearer to his own best performance of 2:01¾, but there is a limit even to his powers, and there is still a long season ahead. Alix, too, has come within hailing distance of the figures that made her the queen of trotters last September.

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While there are still some attractive programmes in the far West, the meeting which begins the Grand Circuit at Saginaw overshadows all its contemporaries. It begins, after the modern fashion, on Monday, and will continue for six days, if necessary. Enough classes have been arranged to occupy every afternoon till Friday, and, if there are any postponements or unfinished races, the sport will round out the week at Union Park. Saginaw is the youngest member of this famous annual series, as the horsemen of that thrifty Michigan city did not apply for admission to the Grand Circuit last year.

The first effort was most encouraging, and some of the most sensational horses of the season first gave evidence of their greatness during that week. Alix trotted her first race, defeating Nightingale in straight heats, the second in 2:09¾. Robert J. also filled his first engagement, and set out on his all-conquering march by handing the free-for-all, after losing the first heat to his old enemy, Flying Jib. It was then predicted that the prospective king of the turf would not be headed to the wire again that year, but a defeat in the first two miles of the open class at Cleveland that same month, and later on, at Nashville, was fairly outfooted by John R. Gentry. In the latter struggle Robert J. got off with a tie, owing to the favoritism shown him by the judges. As none of these reverses brought actual defeat, the campaign of 1894 was, all things considered, the most remarkable ever made by a harness racer.

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Expressive and Azote, both California-bred trotters, also gave a good account of themselves at the Saginaw meeting just mentioned. The former was then three years old, and had started three times before that season, her engagements for the long campaign numbering no less than eighteen. She was literally worn out by the time Lexington was reached in October, and has since been retired to the harem at Palo Alto Farm, where she was mated with Abdell, the champion yearling trotter of last season. Azote, being older and better fitted for the tasks that Salisbury sets the horses in his charge, came out of his seventeen races in improved form, and promises to be the champion of the unsexed trotters this year. His record of 2:08¾ relegates him to the free-for-all, except at some points where there is a 2:06 class. He will be at Saginaw again this week, and six other cracks are also named in the open class there.

Directum is the most famous, but, having gone lame after his race at Minneapolis, can scarcely be expected to recover so quickly. Fantasy is the member of this distinguished company that has shown the highest form of any trotter that has appeared this season, except Alix. Her two heats at Minneapolis in 2:09, along with a pronounced triumph over Directum, place the big mare where the highest honors are within her reach. As Nightingale is also entered at Saginaw along with her younger stable companion, it may be that C. J. Hamlin will select the older mare to start instead of Fantasy. In the same way William Corbitt has named both Muta Wilkes and Lena Wilkes in this class, though he can only use one of them in the contest. Ryland T. is the only gelding besides Azote in the lot, and, as he has been getting better ever since his sorry showing at Grand Rapids, this once unreliable trotter is likely to be in the thick of the fight.

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Besides the open event for trotters, there is also a 2:11 class on the Saginaw programme. For this, Warin, Jr., Athanio, Nightingale, Geneva, Aunt Delilah, and Judge Austin are named. The first one is a member of the Salisbury stable, and reported to be fast and game. Athanio is the three-year-old that Hamlin picked up during his recent visit to the sunny slope. He has already reduced his record of 2:19¾, made at two years, to 2:11¼, and is said to be a courageous and reliable colt. The fast pacers have their opportunities for the first week of the Grand Circuit in the 2:10 and 2:15 classes. Entries to the former were made last April, and include such cracks as Moonstone, Star, Pointer, Gulnette, Coleridge, Atlantic King, Ethel A., Allie L., Paul, and other pacers that are well known the country over.

Mrs. Stevenson Getting Better.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 14.—Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, wife of the Vice President, continues to improve. She still was confined to her bed last night, but all the alarming symptoms had disappeared.

MR. SCHIEREN WANTS TO RETIRE

Brooklyn's Mayor Says He Couldn't Be Renominated and that He Has No Desire to Run Again.

Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn is spoken of in some quarters as being the logical candidate of the Republican Party for renomination, but the machine Republicans are bitterly opposed to him, on the ground that he has not since he went into office done anything for the party.

Jacob Worth, who was defeated by Mayor Schieren in his ambition to become a single-headed Commissioner of Charity, is determined that Mr. Schieren shall not be renominated by the Republicans, and Mr. Worth seems to be a member of a majority in that city just now.

The Mayor, however, has considered the field carefully, and knows just how he is looked upon by the machine Republicans, and he knows they are bitterly opposed to him. Speaking of the question of renomination Mayor Schieren said:

"I am not a candidate for renomination. When I took this office I took it for the purpose of serving only one term and then retiring to my private business. My ambition has been to leave it as honorable a man as when I entered it. I have endeavoured to give to the people of Brooklyn an honest and efficient government. How far I have succeeded they can judge. You can say this: I am not a candidate and I couldn't get the nomination if I wanted it."

A friend of Mayor Schieren asked him whether he would accept a renomination, and to that question Mr. Schieren replied:

"Goodness gracious! What a question. How can any one tell what may occur in the future? All I can say is that it is my intention to retire to my business at the end of my term. I am not a candidate. There is no danger that I will be nominated."

The Worth Republicans are in favor of Fire Commissioner Frederick W. Wurster, who lives in the Eastern District. Worth and Wurster used to be enemies, but they have "made up." Fire Commissioner Wurster said yesterday:

"I am not a candidate for Mayor, although my friends have suggested my nomination. I think that Mr. Schieren is the logical candidate, and that as long as he has not withdrawn it would be a piece of ingratitude on the part of any of his heads of departments to become a candidate."

DEACONESS HOUSE IN BALTIMORE

Six Women Will Begin Work There Oct. 3—The New Home and the Work Its Inmates Will Do.

In realization of the hopes of several years, the arrangements of the Deaconess Board of the Lutheran Church for the opening of a Deaconess Mother House and Training School have been completed. Some of the members of the board, of which Dr. George H. Wenner of this city is President, have remained firmly impressed with the idea that New-York is the most appropriate place for the work. Their desires, nevertheless, have been overruled, and Baltimore is the city finally selected as offering the greater local advantage. A new board also has been formed, comprising with its sixteen members, an increased proportion of Baltimore men.

Six Deaconesses are to be ordained Oct. 3, and the new organization will then begin its course of actual service in a suitable building, which has been provided. At a meeting of the board held March 14 the following communication from the ministers and congregations of the Lutheran Church in Baltimore was presented:

We hereby offer and stand personally responsible for the providing in the City of Baltimore, free of all expenses to the Deaconess Board, of a large, finely situated, and modern unfurnished house, suitable and ample in its provisions for the proposed work of a Deaconess Mother House, accommodating at least twelve sisters, and also with provisions for hospital work or private nursing, said house to be at the disposal of the board for three years from Sept. 1, 1895. The Lutheran Ministers' Association of Baltimore has promised to supply the necessary faculty if necessary or desired.

This proposition has been fully considered by the board, and its acceptance is now recorded. The estimated expense of conducting the institution is $6,000 a year. With the Deaconesses living in the house will be about the same number of probationers receiving instruction and discipline. The plan corresponds to the noted Kaiserwerth system, modified to suit American conditions. As explained by the President of the board, the work differs from the service of the sisterhoods, and also from that of the Deaconesses in the Protestant Episcopal Church, since it "combines the ideas of Christian service and technical nurse work." The Kaiserwerth house, founded in 1836, is one of sixty-eight existing in Germany and providing a model which has recently attracted wide attention. The membership of all these houses, united in a General Conference, amounts to more than 10,000 sisters, who are engaged in all kinds of Christian beneficence. This work is conducted at 3,000 stations, of which the Kaiserworth house alone maintains 234, providing in their sections the services of 900 sisters.

The strongest and richest of seven or eight such houses already established in the United States is the one in Philadelphia, built at a cost of half a million, and endowed with another half million.

Four of the six Deaconesses-elect, who are soon to begin their work in the new mother house, have been trained at Kaiserwerth, and the two others in this country. All but two of them are American girls. One of the remaining number is a Dane and the other a Russian. They will receive no salary. To none is granted more than an insignificant allowance of money for independent personal use. They make no vow, and can withdraw at any time.

The first of the probationary candidates also has been accepted for the new establishment. She is a Pennsylvania girl, who has passed all the severe tests that are given. These include, with answers to numerous questions, a sketch of the applicant's life, written by herself. The Directors of the Deaconess house will be the pastor and the head sister.

SALVATION SUMMER MEETINGS CLOSE

Thousands at the Final Services in the Prohibition Park Auditorium.

PORT RICHMOND, S. I., July 14.—The Summer meetings of the Salvation Army, which have been in progress each day for over a week, in the University Temple, at Prohibition Park, were brought to a close to-day. Fully 1,000 were present in the morning, twice that number in the afternoon, while to-night the auditorium, which seats over 3,000, was well filled.

The army was out in force, more than 400 officers and privates of the Central Division being present, under the command of Col. William Eadie, the Chief Secretary of the United States, and Brigadier Richard Evans, commanding the Central Division, under whose direction the meetings have been held.

The meetings to-day were conducted by Col. Eadie, assisted by Brigadier Evans, Major Marshall, and nearly all the Division Staff and the National Headquarters staff band.

Arrested for Selling Pools.

Charles Wilson of 439 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, was arrested Saturday afternoon by Detective Bobel of the Central Office on a charge of keeping a poolroom at 93 Park Row, New-York.

Detective Bobel told Magistrate Brann, in the Tombs Police Court yesterday, that he saw a man hand money to Wilson and get a slip in return. He said he searched the man, but could not find the slip. He also said he heard one of the men standing in front of 93 Park Row say: "Charade's a good thing." Wilson was held for examination.

Fell Through a Basement Window.

David H. Burns, a wholesale liquor dealer of 342 South Avenue, Boston, Mass., while on his way through Broadway at 2 o'clock A. M. yesterday, tripped and fell through a plate glass window in the basement of 1,140 Broadway. The window, valued at $50, was demolished, and Burns's neck was severely cut.

Policeman Barry of the West Thirtieth Street Station, picked him up and sent in a hurry call for an ambulance. When it arrived, Burns was sent to the New-York Hospital, where it was found that he had narrowly escaped severing the jugular vein.

RUNS ALONG THE BEACH

Wheelmen Pass a Pleasant Sunday at Asbury Park.

NEW-YORK TIMES'S RACE TO-DAY

Visitors to The New-York Times Tent Admire the Trophies on Exhibition—Meet Financially Successful.

ASBURY PARK, July 14.—This has been a very pleasant Sunday for the wheeling enthusiasts. The weather was fine, and many enjoyed runs to various points, Long Branch being the favorite of the majority. A large party made the trip to the beach late in the afternoon, headed by "Kid" Wheeler and "Eddie" Bald on a tandem. The two cracks made the tandem hum over the good roads in a manner that kept their followers very busy. There were about thirty in the party.

Many of the racing men are remaining over for the extra day's sport to-morrow. A very attractive programme has been arranged, consisting of the final in the two-mile handicap, which the rain and hail cut off on Saturday.

Times Medal.
First Prize Winners' Race.

The New-York Times winners race will be a feature. This race is for handsome medals. Winners and second men in Class A events during the meet are eligible to start. Harry Maddox's five-mile trial against the record; a one-mile open, (2:15 class,) and a one-mile open for Class B men; a one-mile-open, (2:30 class,) and a half mile open for Class A riders. The entrance fee is charged for the added events, and good-sized fields are expected. The first race will be started at 2:30 o'clock.

A crowd of visiting wheelmen got together last night and continued the "horseplay" which has been indulged in more or less since the meet began. They marched around town to the various hotels patronized by cyclists, and gave a war cry at each that awoke the echoes, not to speak of the early-to-bed guests. They were a peaceful lot compared to the squad which borrowed Indian cigar signs and the gilded lion on Friday night.

A report was spread last night that a party of wheelmen would to-day invade the sacred precincts of Ocean Grove on their cycles. There is an ordinance in that place prohibiting the riding of wheels on the Sabbath Day, and it was naturally predicted that the party would be gathered in by the Grove's bluecoats. The cyclists evidently thought it best not to attempt such a move, for they had not appeared south of Wesley Lake up to late this evening. The two brick paths running for a mile along the beach just west of the famous board walk were alive with riders all the afternoon. This has been a very popular riding ground during the meet. The ocean is in full view all the distance. The procession extended nearly the entire length of the path to-day.

Chairman Begle of the Race Committee said to-day that the meet had been a financial success. But just how much had been cleared he could not state, as the accounts would not be closed for several days. He added that the expense of running the meet had been very heavy, much more so than had been predicted. The Asbury Park Athletic Association, owner of the track where the races were held, will receive 40 per cent. of the gross receipts for the use of the same.

The handsome prizes on exhibition in The New-York Times tent continued to attract many spectators to-day. The tent has been a popular visiting place for thousands of wheelmen during the last week, and The Times has come in for much praise for its interest in and work for cyclists.

Times Medal
Second Prize Winners' Race.

Some of those who were there to-day were: From New-York—Charles H. Brown, Godfrey Ludholtz, A. W. Smith, William W. Balse, John Bamley, William F. Lease, William Fressel, Alvin Elsert, F. R. McPherson, James M. Gentle, J. L. Miller, Theodore A. Metz, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Harrison, W. G. Montgomery, W. J. Wallace, Dr. and Mrs. H. H. Schultze, Miss Clara Sternheimber, J. W. Birch, William Grant, Jr., and Thomas Ward.

Jersey City—Robert H. Wobcke, W. S. Fengano. Plainfield, N. J.—K. O. P. Reinholdt. Brooklyn—A. G. Hoffman, G. C. Jeffery, Jr., J. H. Hobby, Augustus Oelrichs, H. M. Hobby, Dr. George Sandhusen, Dr. R. P. Crandall, E. Colvers, Harrie H. Crandall, A. C. Hare, C. E. Losee, William O. Tate, J. Frank Borland, Wallie Edgerley, M. Hinckling, and E. A. Fiske. Barrington—H. M. Gardiner. Philadelphia—Milton L. Cross, E. R. Dampman, J. J. McCaffrey, Capt. John Hirshley, Bert Woodward F. H. Wheeler, W. Barr, H. Storch, Charles Hinchman, Harry Barr. W. Parkhill, D. Parkhill, J. B. Rodgers, Louis Bassett, Robert Beathe, and Mrs. William H. Carrick.

Passaic, N. J.—W. E. Shurt, George W. Royce, and H. Smith. Asbury Park—W. H. Beagle, F. E. Aikins, A. Mercy, G. Fred Boyce, and C. E. Leach. Denver, Col.—George M. Geraghty, George E. Turner, Miss Geraghty, Clare Southard, Marian Kurtz, Mrs. A. E. Mauff, J. A. McGuire, T. E. Meanea, F. A. Meanea, J. F. Clark, John F. Clark, and J. Moore Kugley. Trenton, N. J.—W. A. Harrison. New-Haven, Conn.—Ernest Bradley. Lincoln, Neb.—F. O. Martin. Waterford, Conn.—F. H. Ball. Cheyenne, Wyoming—Frank Meanea.

Manchester, N. H.—George H. Phinney. Portsmouth, Va.—H. F. Richardson. Yonkers, N. Y.—Ed M. Kuegler, J. W. Weller, H. Sherwood, A. R. Howard, Louis Geles, Lester C. Mesles, and P. T. Addison. Chester, Penn.—Charles S. Thompson, Miss Lottie Weley, and Miss Ada Applegate. Elizabeth, N. J.—L. G. Appley.

THE WANDERINGS OF A PRIEST

Became Insane While En Route to America Seven Years Ago—Found Recently in a State Hospital.

ALBANY, July 14.—An interesting case has recently come under the observation of the State Lunacy Commission. A French Catholic Priest, Louis Cugnoe, residing in Southern France, was advised about seven years ago to take an ocean voyage for the benefit of his health. He started for the United States, and on the voyage became insane.

Upon reaching New-York he started aimlessly for the West, and was for several years lost to view. His friends not having heard from him a year after his departure from France, instituted inquiries which, for some years, were unavailing. The aid of the French Government was invoked, and an organized effort was made to discover the whereabouts of the missing man.

A trace was discovered in Illinois three years ago, where a man answering to his description had been arrested and committed as a vagrant to one of the local institutions. Before the interested parties could reach the town, however, Cugnoe had been discharged and again had set out upon his wanderings.

Curiously enough he wandered back to New-York State. He was arrested in Brooklyn as a vagrant in 1892 and, having no known place of residence, and being unquestionably insane, was committed to the almshouse at Flatbush. When, on the 1st of October, 1893, the State Commission assumed charge of all the dependent insane, Cugnoe was transferred upon its order to the St. Lawrence State Hospital, and the Commission, seconded by the St. Lawrence Hospital authorities, made a sustained effort to learn the antecedents of the patient.

It finally was learned that he was a former resident in the Department of Gers in the southern part of France, and his friends being communicated with, wrote at once that they would be glad to have him returned to their care. The French Government also informed the commission that, upon his return to France, it would engage for his future maintenance, and also stated that he had fallen heir to certain property in his native town.

The Lunacy Commission will take early steps for the return of the priest to the care of his friends.

CHILD KILLED BY A TROLLEY CAR

Jersey City Fenders No Protection—A Bicyclist, Racing Ahead of a Car, Comes to Grief.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 14.—Three trolley accidents happened in this city this afternoon. Fortunately, only one was fatal.

Amelia Nesbihal, two years old, of 295 Grand Street, was playing in front of her home. She left her playmates and ran across the track. As she was going back she was struck by trolley car 230.

The fender failed to pick her up and she was crushed under the bar that protects the wheels. Joseph Linihan, the motorman, was arrested.

Bernard Keenan, thirty-four years old, of 34 Montgomery Street was thrown from the rear platform of a Newark car while rounding the curve at Grand Street and Manning Avenue, and was seriously injured about the head and chest. He was sent to the City Hospital.

Henry Dehart, twenty years old, of 295 Summit Avenue was riding on a bicycle through Monticello Avenue when he entered into a race with a belt-line trolley car. He succeeded in getting ahead of the car, after which he ran on the track. His wheel caught in a rut and was struck and smashed by the car.

Dehart was thrown on his head and received a scalp wound and several severe bruises. He was taken to his home.

THE REV. A. C. DIXON IS NOT WORRIED

He Says Eugene V. Brewster Ought to Sue Himself for Libel.

The Rev. A. C. Dixon, pastor of the Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, says he is not worried over the action brought against him by Eugene V. Brewster, formerly counsel to the Brooklyn Law Enforcement Society, to recover $10,600 for alleged libel. Speaking of the matter, the Rev. Mr. Dixon said:

"I think Mr. Brewster ought to sue himself for libel, for all the damage that he has received he has done himself by publishing a private letter which I sent to certain members of the Board of Control of the Law Enforcement Society. It was a privileged communication. It was a letter which I, as Chairman of the Executive Committee and the servant of the Board of Control, had a right to send to explain the situation of affairs in the society to explain why things had come to such a pass.

"Certainly I had no malice toward Mr. Brewster. The expressions that I used were meant to excuse his blunders to the Board of Control."

ONE OFFICE SOUGHT BY FOUR MEN

Three Republicans and a Democrat After a Police Inspectorship.

Three Republicans want to fill the vacancy among the Brooklyn Inspectors of Police, caused by the death of Edward Reilly. The applicants are Capt. Elias Clayton of the Coney Island Precinct, Capt. John Brennan of the Vernon Avenue Precinct, and Capt. George Buckholz of the Stagg Street Precinct.

Capt. Brennan has been a Captain for many years. Clayton and Buckholz were appointed Captains under the Schieren administration.

The Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee has indorsed Capt. Brennan. Capt. Buckholz is backed by the Germans of the Eastern District. Capt. Clayton is backed by Register Granville W. Harman, and it is said that Police Commissioner Welles would appoint him Inspector if Mayor Schieren would not interfere.

It is said on good authority that Mayor Schieren wants Capt. James Kenny of the Adams Street Precinct promoted. Capt. Kenny had for years been known as a "ring" Democrat, but it is said that he recently had a change of heart, and is now a Shepardite Democrat.

The Judge Changed His Sentence.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 14.—A real estate dealer named James K. Murphy was convicted of embezzlement several days ago and was sentenced to State prison for three years and a half. His counsel, Gilbert Collins, gave notice of appeal.

Judge Hudspeth called Murphy before him yesterday for the second time and reduced the term of imprisonment to two years. He g

young men and women. I want them to understand that eternity is wrapped up in this hour; that the sins of youth we must get over; that you are now fashioning the mold in which your great future is to run; that a minute, instead of being sixty seconds long, is made up of everlasting ages. You see what dignity and importance this gives to the life of all and every young fellow. Why, in the light of this subject, life is no something to be frittered away, not something to be skirked about, not something to be danced out, but something to be weighed in the balances of eternity. Oh, young man! the sin of yesterday, the sin of to-morrow, will reach over ten thousand years; aye, over the great and unending eternity. You may, after awhile, say: 'I am very sorry. Now I have got to be thirty or forty years of age, and I do wish I had never committed those sins.' What does that amount to? God may pardon you; but undo those things you never will, you never can.

The Neglect of Parents.

"In this same category of irrevocable mistakes I put all parental neglect. We begin the education of our children too late. By the time they get to be ten or fifteen we wake up to our mistakes, and try to eradicate this bad habit, and change that; but it is too late. That parent who omits, in the first ten years of the child's life, to make an eternal impression for Christ, never makes it. The child will probably go on with all the disadvantages which might have been avoided by parental faithfulness. Now, you see what a mistake that father or mother makes who puts off too late life adherence to Christ. Here is a man who at fifty years of age says to your: 'I must be a Christian'; and he yields his heart to God, and sits in the place of prayer to-day a Christian. None of us can doubt it. He goes home, and he says: 'Here at fifty years of age I have given my heart to the Saviour. Now I must establish a family altar. What! Where are your children now?' One in Boston, another in Cincinnati, another in New-Orleans; and—you, my brother, at your fiftieth year going to establish your family altar? Very well, better late than never; but alas, alas that you did not do it twenty-five years ago!

"When I was in Chamouni, Switzerland, I saw in the window of one of the shops a picture that impressed me, and I never forget it. It was a picture of an accident that occurred on the side of one of the Swiss mountains. A company of travelers, with guides, went up some very steep places—places which but few travelers attempted to go up. They were, as all travelers are there, fastened together with cords at the waist, so that if one slipped the rope would hold him—the rope fastened to the others. Passing along the most dangerous point, one of the guides slipped, and they all started down the precipice; but after a while one, more muscular than the rest, struck his heels into the ice and stopped; but the rope broke, and down, hundreds and thousands of feet, the rest went. And so I see whole families bound together by the tie of affection, and in many cases walking on the precipice of worldliness and sin. The father knows it, and the mother knows it, and they are bound all together. After a while they begin to slide down steeper and steeper, and the father becomes alarmed, and he stops, planting his feet on the 'Rock of Ages.' He stops, but the rope breaks, and those who were once tied fast to him by influence and spiritual influences, go over the precipice. Oh, there is such a thing as coming to Christ soon enough to save ourselves, but not soon enough to save others!

"How many parents wake up in the latter part of life to find out the mistake! The parent says, 'I have been too lenient,' or, 'I have been too severe in the discipline of my children. If I had the little ones around me again, how different I would do!' You will never have them around you again. The work is done, the bent to the character is given, the eternity is decided. I say this to young parents—those who are twenty-five or thirty or thirty-five years of age—have the family altar to-night. How do you suppose that father felt as he leaned over the couch of his dying child, and the expiring son said to him: 'Father, you have been very good to me.' You have given me a fine education, and you have placed me in a fine social position; you have done everything for me in a worldly sense; but, father, you never told me how to die. Now I am dying, and I am afraid.'

Unkindness to the Departed.

"In this category of irrevocable mistakes I place, also, the unkindnesses done the departed. When I was a boy, my mother used to say to me sometimes, 'De Witt, you will be sorry for that when I am gone.' And I remember just how she looked, sitting there, with cap and spectacles, and the old Bible in her lap; and she never said a truer thing than that, for I have often been sorry since. While we have our friends with us, we say unguarded things that wound the feelings of those to whom we ought to give nothing but kindness. Perhaps the parent, without inquiring into the matter, boxes the child's ears. The little one, who has fallen in the street, comes in covered with dust, and, as though the first disaster were not enough, she whips it. After a while the child is taken, or the parent is taken, or the companion is taken, and those words are said: 'Oh! if we could only get back those unkind words, those unkind deeds; if we could only recall them!' But you cannot get them back. You might bow down over the grave of that loved one, and cry and cry and cry—the white lips would make no answer. The stars shall be plucked out of their sockets, but these influences shall not be torn away. The world shall die, but there are some wrongs immortal. The moral of which is, take care of your friends while you have them; spare the scolding; be economical of the satire; shut up in a box of ice from which they shall never swarm forth, all the words that have a sting in them. You will wish you had some day—very soon you will—perhaps to-morrow. Oh! yes. While with a firm hand you administer parental discipline, also administer it very gently, lest some day, on the marble slab in the cemetery, and on it chiseled, 'Our Willie,' or 'Our Charlie'; and, though you bow down prone in the grave, and seek a place of repentance, and seek it carefully, with tears, you cannot find it.

"There is another sin that I place in the class of irrevocable mistakes, and that is lost opportunities of getting good. I never come to a Saturday night but I can see during that week that I have missed opportunities of getting good. I never come to my birthday but I can see that I have wasted many chances of getting better. I never go home on Sabbath from the discussion of a religious theme without feeling that I might have done it in a more successful way. How is it with you? If you take a certain number of bushels of wheat, and cast them over a certain number of acres of land, you expect a harvest in proportion to the amount of seed scattered. And I ask you now, Have the sheaves of moral and spiritual harvest corresponded with the advantages given? How has it been with you? You may make resolutions for the future, but past opportunities are gone. In the long procession of future years all those past moments will march; but the archangel's trumpet that wakes the dead will not wake up for you one of those privileges. Esau has sold his birthright, and there is not wealth enough in the treasure houses of heaven to buy it back again. What does that mean? It means that if you are going to get any advantage out of this Sabbath day, you will have to get it before the hand wheels around on the clock to 12 to-night. It means that every moment of our life has two wings, and that it does not fly, like a hawk, in circles, but in a straight line from eternity to eternity. And though other chariots may break down or drag heavily, this one never drops the brake and never ceases to run. It means that while at other feasts the cup may be passed to us and we may reject it, and yet after a while take it, the cupbearers to this feast never give us but one chance at the chalice, and, rejecting that, we shall find no place for repentance, though we seek it carefully with tears.'

"There is one more class of sins that I put this category of irrevocable sins, and that is lost opportunities of usefulness. Your business partner is a proud man. In ordinary circumstances, say to him, 'Believe in Christ,' and he will say, 'You mind your business, and I'll mind mine.' But there has been affliction in the household. His heart is tender. He is looking around for sympathy and solace. Now is your time. Speak, speak, or forever hold your peace. There is a time in farm life when you plant the corn and when you sow the seed. Let that be by, and the farmer will wring his hands while other husbandmen are gathering in the sheaves. You are in a religious meeting, and there is an opportunity for you to speak a word for Christ. You say, I must do it.' Your cheek flushes with embarrassment. You rise half up, but you cower before men whose breath is in their nostrils, and you sag back, and the opportunity is gone, and all eternity will feel the effect of your silence. Try to get back that opportunity! You cannot find it. You might as well try to find the fleece that Gideon watched, or take in your hand the dew that came down on the locks of the Bethlehem shepherds, or to find the plume of the first robin that went across paradise. It is gone; it is gone forever. When an opportunity for personal repentance or of doing good passes away you may hunt for it; you cannot find it. You may fish for it; it will not take the hook. You may dig for it; you cannot bring it up. Remember that there are wrongs and sins that can never be corrected; that our privileges fly not in circles, but in a straight line; that the lightnings have not as swift feet as our privileges when they are gone, and let an opportunity of salvation go by as an inch, the one hundredth part of an inch, the thousandth part of an inch, and not man can overtake it. Fire-winged seraphim cannot come up with it. The eternal God Himself cannot catch it.

"I stand before those who have a glorious birthright. Esau's was not so rich as yours. Sell it once and you sell it forever. I remember the story of the lad on the Arctic some years ago—the lad Stewart Holland. A vessel crashed into the Arctic in the time of a fog, and it was found that the ship must go down. Some of the passengers got off in the lifeboats, some got off on rafts; but 300 went to the bottom. During all those hours of calamity, Stewart Holland stood at the signal gun, and it sounded across the sea, boom! boom! The helmsman forsook his place, the engineer was gone, and some fainted and some prayed and some blasphemed, and the powder was gone, and they could no more set off the signal gun. The lad broke in the magazine and brought out more powder, and again the gun boomed over the sea. Oh, my friends, tossed on the rough seas of life, some have taken the warning, have gone off in the lifeboat, and they are safe; but others are not making any attempt to escape. So I stand at this signal gun of the Gospel sounding the alarm. Beware! beware! 'Now is the accepted time; now is the day of salvation.' Hear it that your soul may live."

A GREAT BAPTIST CONVENTION

Programme of the Proceedings in Baltimore During This Week.

BALTIMORE, July 14.—It is evident that the fifth session of the International Convention of the Baptist Young People's Union of America is to mark an epoch in Baltimore, for it is predicted that it will be the largest gathering of Baptists that the world has ever seen, and, numerically, the greatest convention ever held in the Monumental City. Within the next three days 15,000 Baptists will have assembled in the city, where everything is in readiness for their convention. The convention will be in session four days, during which time there will be rallies and prayer meetings in all of the Baptist churches of the city and houses of worship of other denominations, besides the great gatherings in the mammoth tent, especially erected and delightfully situated near the main entrance to Druid Hill Park. The tent will comfortably seat more than 10,000 persons. The platform from which the speakers will address the audience is provided with seats for 200. Behind the platform six tiers of seats will be used by a chorus of 500 voices and an orchestra of fifty pieces, under the direction of Prof. H. W. Porter.

Committees comprising over 1,000 members, headed by a most efficient executive body, have worked ceaselessly for a month preparing for the reception and handling of the delegates and visitors, and nothing has been spared or left undone to make comfortable this association meeting of devoted young men and women. Twenty-two simultaneous preliminary meetings in Baltimore churches and missions will be held Wednesday evening to pray for the Divine Spirit to rest upon the deliberations of the convention. Over 100 separate meetings will be held in four days.

The convention will be opened Thursday morning at 10 o'clock by President John H. Chapman of Chicago. After devotional exercises, led by the Rev. Dr. C. A. Hobbs of Delavan, Wis., the address of welcome will be made by Eugene Levering, on behalf of the Baltimore churches. Dr. H. M. Wharton of Brantly Church will deliver the welcome of the Baltimore Young People's Societies. The response will be made by the Rev. Dr. A. J. Dixon of the Hanson Place Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A feature of Friday morning's convention session will be the salutation of State flags and "minute guns" by representatives of State and provincial unions. Preceded by young ladies bearing banners, the chosen speakers from the State unions will march to the platform to the air of a stirring march hymn. After the flags have been arranged across the platform, the speakers will deliver "minute-gun" speeches reviewing the work of their unions.

On Sunday evening the convention will close with a consecration service and the calling of the roll of States and provinces.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class II.—1—Lavery vs. Simpson.

Class VIII.—2—J. Church Company vs. Gaunt. Class VIII.—3—Matter of Balmbridge Avenue. 4—Matter of Sherman Avenue. 5—Matter of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street. 6—Matter of One Hundred and Sixtieth Street. 7—Connell vs. Inman Brothers Construction Company. 8—Kiernan News Company vs. Consolidated Telegraph and News Company. 9—Byrne vs. Dunn. 10—Wilkin vs. O'Connor. 11—Ruff vs. Ruff. 12—Molluk vs. Juredini. 13—People, &c., vs. United States Mutual Accident Association. 14—Matter and Fulton National Bank vs. New-York Fur Cutting Company. 15—Matter of Fire Department, Tremont and Morris Avenues. 16—Michaelis vs. Flynn. 17—Waldo vs. Uncas Paper Company. 18—Goode vs. Browne. 19—Bassett vs. Brown. 20—Bernardes vs. Lynch. 21—Piza vs. Butler. 22—Matter of I. S. Conover Company. 23—Gilhooly vs. North American Rubber Company. 24—Walford vs. Bailey. 25—Solomon Embossing Machine Company vs. Weiler. 26—Dawson vs. Young Woman's Christian Association of Brooklyn. 27—Greves vs. Hammill. 28—Cohn vs. Janecky. 29—Rosenfeld vs. Phillip. 30—Jucksklin Fibre Company vs. American Fibre Chamois Company. 31—Pelletier vs. Huerstel. 32—Amberg vs. Canda. 33—People, &c., vs. Barker. 34—Buddenklipper vs. Weill. 35—Matter of Ludwig. 36—O'Donohue vs. Bonner. 37—O'Donohue vs. Patterson. 38—Fire Association of New-York vs. Meyer. 39—Same vs. Hatle. 40—Haas vs. Swick. 41—Coudert vs. Hecker. 42—Armstrong Fire Insurance Company vs. Meyer. 43—Same vs. Hatle. 44—Mc-Clue vs. Wilson. 45—Brown vs. Brown.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts I., II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I., II., III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—(Additional)—General Term.—Adjourned until Aug. 22.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—McAdam, J.—Opens at 12 M.

1016—Gumpert vs. Gumpert. 1018—Wagner vs. Wagner.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S. Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—George A. Lendner, Nicholas Witchen, Hannah F. C. Holbrook, Peter H. Hopkins. At 2 P. M.—George W. Campbell, Moses Heidelbach.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Motions must be made returnable at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Adjourned to Sept. 25.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Lewis for the People.

1A—Marie Barker. 1—John T. Ryan. 2—Nathan Connors, Charles Weber, Morris Connors, and Abraham Inman. 3—Max Cassidy. 4—Frank Whitman. 5—Matthew Lamaldo. 6—Margaret Strip. 7—Harry Adams. 8—John Hogan. 9—Tillie Worth. 10—George Watson. 11—John A. McDermott. 12—Annie David. 13—Thomas Vaughan. 14—Charles Pfeiffer. 15—John Duffy. 16—James Mackin. 17—Thomas Reilly. 18—Joseph Weber. 19—Philip Bamenberg. 20—Jonas Johnson and John Connors.

Pleadings.—1—Henry Harris. 2—Carmine Tausalin. 3—Harris Lipschitz. 4—Edgar Shoemaker. 5—Andrea Siefert. 6—John Blessen. 7—Louis Combis, Gus Vacilli, Mike Constantkont, and Louis Cacalabos. 8—Joseph Keane. 9—Louis Waschauer. 10—Albert Villir. 11—John Lawlor and Henry Rice. 12—William Ryan and James Hassett. 13—Joseph Slater. 14—William H. McGowan. 15—Michael Jankowsky. 16—Manie Nagle.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Martine, Jr., for the People.

1—Charles Wassell. 2—Charles England and William Jones. 3—Philip J. Karl and Joseph Lowenbein. 4—Michael J. Finn. 5—William Jones. 6—Brewster Rochelle. 7—William Wallace. 8—John Hannon. 9—Alfonso Pagano. 10—Walter Hall. 11—William Reilly. 12—John Jovine. 13—Ransom W. Botsford.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

References Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Sover, J.—Germania Life Insurance Company vs. Graham—S. L. H. Ward, Meyer vs. Meyer—E. L. Patterson, Alexander vs. French—George Landon, Colwell vs. Colwell—William G. Davis.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Stover, J.—Egbert W. Tracy vs. Tracy, Irwin Company—J. P. Northrup.

CITY COURT—Van Wyck, J.—Sheffield Farms Company vs. William H. Burr—Edward A. Acker.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

SURROGATE'S COURT.—Abbott, S.

The wills of William Hulse, John Donnelly, Elizabeth Snyder, William Peet, Margaret Smith, Andrew Morrison, Hugh Reilly.

The accounting in the estate of Phebe A. Kendall, Henrietta C. G. Blanchard.

Contested Calendar.—No. 46—Will of Dennis McElroy.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

			P. M.
Sun rises...4:42	Sun sets...7:30	Moon rises...11:27	

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	12:48	1:30	7:03	7:52
Governors Island	12:58	1:56	7:34	8:40
Hell Gate	2:51	3:49	9:02	10:08

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JULY 15.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
City of Washington	Havana	July 11
Colorado	Hull	June 29
El Monte	New-Orleans	July 10
Lisbonense	Para	July 3
Llandaff City	Swansea	July 1
Louisiana	New-Orleans	July 10
Mobile	London	July 4
Nomadic	Liverpool	July 5
Obdam	Rotterdam	July 3
Sydenham	Gibraltar	June 27

TUESDAY, JULY 16.

Ailsa	Port Limon	July 8
Fulda	Bremen	July 7
Kaiser Wilhelm II.	Bremen	July 6
Peninsular	Lisbon	July 2
Philadelphia	La Guayra	July 2
Pocasset	Gibraltar	July 2
State of Nebraska	Glasgow	July 5
Weimar	Bremen	July 4

WEDNESDAY, JULY 17.

Edam	Rotterdam	July 6
Majestic	Liverpool	July 10
Seneca	Havana	July 13
Spree	Bremen	July 9
Victoria	Gibraltar	July 3

THURSDAY, JULY 18.

Caribbee	St. Thomas	July 12
El Mar	New-Orleans	July 13
Italia	Hamburg	July 3
Sicilia	Christiansand	July 6

FRIDAY, JULY 19.

Campania	Liverpool	July 13
Fuerst Bismarck	Hamburg	July 11
New-York	Southampton	July 13
Phoenicia	Hamburg	July 7

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Imperial Prince	July 15	Montevideo	2-4 Stone St.
California	July 15	Gibraltar	2 Bowling Gr.
Lahn	July 16	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Iroquois	July 16	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Taurie	July 16	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Saratoga	July 17	Havana	113 Wall St.
Ardanhu	July 17	Matanzas	80 Wall St.
Burgundia	July 17	Barcelona	31 Broadway.
Madiana	July 17	St. Thomas	39 Broadway.
Antilla	July 17	Nassau	63 Pine St.
Rialto	July 17	Hull	21-23 State St.
Irrawaddy	July 17	Grenada	29 Broadway.
Britannic	July 17	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
St. Louis	July 17	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
El Norte	July 17	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Noordland	July 17	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Andes	July 18	Haiti	24 State St.
Exeter	July 18	Matanzas	80 Wall St.
Normannia	July 18	S'th'mpton	37 Broadway.
Niagara	July 18	Nassau	113 Wall St.
State of Texas	July 19	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Colorado	July 20	Hull	21-23 State St.
Alisa	July 20	Kingston	24 State St.
K'r Wilh'm II.	July 20	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Prussia	July 20	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Galileo	July 20	Bahia	Busk & Jevons.
Cap. Ch'ist'n.	July 20	Havana	113 Wall St.
Thingvalla	July 20	Copenhagen	28 State St.
Etruria	July 20	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Amalfi	July 20	Hamburg	F'ch, Edye Co.
Obdam	July 20	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Newport	July 20	Colon	Pier 34 N. R.
Normandie	July 20	Havana	3 Bowling Gr.
Sorrento	July 20	Hamburg	F'ch, Edye & Co.
Ciudad Condal	July 20	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
Louisiana	July 20	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
N. of Nebraska	July 20	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Allianca	July 20	Rotterdam	35 Broadway.
Peninsular	July 20	Lisbon	29 Broadway.
Mobile	July 20	London	4 Bowling Gr.
Fulda	July 20	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Leona	July 20	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Maracaibo	July 21	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
Lisbonense	July 23	Para	113 Pearl St.
Spree	July 23	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Flaxman	July 24	Montevideo	Busk & Jevons.
Majestic	July 24	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
New-York	July 24	Southampton	113 Wall St.
Philadelphia	July 24	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Pocasset	July 25	Gibraltar	29 Broadway.
Llandaff City	July 25	Bristol	25 Whith'l St.
F. Bismarck	July 25	S'th'mpton	37 Broadway.
Trinidad	July 25	Demerara	100 Wall St.
Terrier	July 25	Demerara	100 Wall St.
South Cambria	July 25	Puerto Rico	130 Pearl St.
Asiatic Prince	July 25	Pern'mbuco	2-4 Stone St.
Rio Grande	July 26	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Victoria	July 27	Gibraltar	2 Bowling Gr.
Martello	July 27	Hull	21-23 State St.
Phoenicia	July 27	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Spaarndam	July 27	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Sicilia	July 27	Christiania	37 Broadway.
Champagne	July 27	Havre	2 Bowling Gr.
Strathcarron	July 27	Cape Town	90 Wall St.
Hudson	July 27	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Anchofia	July 27	Glasgow	4 Bowling Gr.
Massachusetts	July 27	London	4 Bowling Gr.
Ems	July 27	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Campania	July 27	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Lady Palmer	July 29	Rotterdam	29 Broadway.
Ardanhu	July 29	Matanzas	80 Wall St.
Fabiana	July 29	Bordeaux	55 Broad St.
Greetlands	July 30	Kingston	19 Whith'l St.
Advance	July 30	Colon	Pier 43 N. R.
Havel	July 30	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	July 31	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Paris	July 31	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Marengo	July 31	Newcastle	21-23 State St.
Waesland	July 31	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Powhatan	Aug. 1	Gibraltar	29 Broadway.
Wells City	Aug. 1	Bristol	25 Whith'l St.
Santiago	Aug. 1	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Marathon	Aug. 1	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
S. of California	Aug. 3	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Hekla	Aug. 3	Christiania	28 State St.
Persia	Aug. 3	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Gulf of Akaba	Aug. 3	Grenada	29 Broadway.
Wordsworth	Aug. 3	Bahia	Busk & Jevons.
Ohio	Aug. 3	London	21-23 State St.
P. Willem IV.	Aug. 3	Haiti	32 Beaver St.
Ontario	Aug. 3	London	21-23 State St.
Frangonse	Aug. 3	Para	113 Pearl St.
Werra	Aug. 3	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Veendam	Aug. 3	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Caracas	Aug. 3	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Manitoba	Aug. 3	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Aller	Aug. 6	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Friesland	Aug. 7	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
St. Louis	Aug. 7	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Tijuca	Aug. 7	Pharnambuco	113 Wall St.
Teutonic	Aug. 7	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Chicago City	Aug. 8	Bristol	25 Whith'l St.
A. Victoria	Aug. 8	S'th'mpton	37 Broadway.
Umbria	Aug. 10	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Lahn	Aug. 10	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Trave	Aug. 10	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Hilary	Aug. 13	Para	90 Gold St.
Lahn	Aug. 13	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Berlin	Aug. 13	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Aug. 14	Liverpool	29 Broadway.

Arrived—New-York, Sunday, July 14.

SS Yemassee, Robinson, Charleston July 11, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Thingvalla, (Dan.,) Ibbersen, Stettin June 18, Copenhagen 25, Gothenburg 26, Christiania 27, and Christiansand 28, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M. Saturday and anchored.

SS Syssoyev, Nielsen, Rotterdam June 6, Maceo 11, St. Lucia 24, and Delaware Breakwater July 13, with mdse. to order; vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at midnight.

SS Manitoba, (Br.,) Millington, Rosario May 31, Vila Constitution June 6, Buenos Ayres 14, Rio Janeiro 21, and St. Lucia July 6, with mdse. to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Washington, (Ger.,) Dinckiage, Hamburg June 30, in ballast to Gustave Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Ciudad Condal, (Span.,) Lavin, Vera Cruz July 4, Progresso 6, and Havana 10, with mdse. and passengers to Theallor & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:45 A. M.

SS Amalfi, (Ger.,) Jorgenson, Hamburg June 26 and Havre 29, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 A. M.

SS Norfolk, (Br.,) Woolston, Messina June 19, Palermo 22, and Gibraltar 27, with mdse. to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M.

SS Algonquin, Platt, Jacksonville July 10 and Charleston 11, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Guyandotte, Walker, West Point, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Benefactor, Simmons, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Monican, Cook, Rotterdam June 30, with mdse. to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 230 P. M.

SS Bea Bellido, (Br.,) Young, Matanzas July 4 and Philadelphia 13, with mdse. to Waydell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:20 A. M.

SS Le Normandie, (Fr.,) Delonele, Havre July 6, with mdse. and passengers to A. Forget. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.

SS Yorktown, Hole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Roanoke, Boaz, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah July 12, with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker.

Bark Olive Thurlow, Goodine, Cienfuegos, via Delaware Breakwater, 31 days, with sugar to Perkins & Welsh; vessel to James E. Brett.

Brig J. C. Hamlen, Jr., (of Liverpool,) Woje, Cienfuegos 30 days, via Delaware Breakwater, with sugar to Perkins & Welsh; vessel to James E. Ward & Co.

WIND at Sandy Hook at 9:30 P. M., southwest, light breeze, clear.

Sailed.

Ship Margarethe, (Ger.,) Stettin.

Notice to Mariners.

Cape Charles Light Station, Virginia.—Notice is hereby given that on or about Aug. 15, 1895, a first-order light will be established in the tower recently erected on the westerly side of the southerly part of Smith Island, (Cape Charles,) about three-quarters of a mile WNW ¾W from the present Cape Charles Light, north side of the entrance to Chesapeake Bay. The light will illuminate the entire horizon, and will show a group of four and a group of five white flashes every thirty seconds, thus: Four flashes, dark interval about three seconds, five flashes, dark interval about sixteen seconds. The interval between any two consecutive flashes in a group is about one and one-half seconds. The focal plane of the light will be 180 feet above mean high water, and the light may be seen 19¾ miles in clear weather, the observer's eye 15 feet above the sea. The structure is an octagonal pyramidal iron skeleton, with central shaft entirely white. The dwellings about the base of the tower are not visible from seaward. The approximate geographical position of the light, as taken from Chart No. 131 of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, is: Latitude, north, 37 degrees 7 minutes 22 seconds; longitude, west, 75 degrees 54 minutes 28 seconds. Cape Henry Lighthouse, SSW ¼W., 12½ miles. On the same date the present light at Cape Charles Light Station, flashing white every forty-five seconds, will be discontinued, but the tower will remain as a day mark. Bearings are magnetic, and distances are in nautical miles.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1895," Page 82, No. 487, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Fifth Lighthouse District, 1894," Pages 9, 13, and 61.

Delaware Breakwater (West End) Beacon Light, Delaware.—Notice is hereby given that on or about July 20, 1895, a fixed red lens lantern light, illuminating the entire horizon, will be established at a height of 30 feet above mean high water, on a red iron post recently erected on the extreme westerly end of that portion of Delaware Breakwater known as the "Ice Breaker," inside of Cape Henlopen, west side of the entrance to Delaware Bay. Delaware Breakwater Range, Front Lighthouse, SSE ¾E, nearly 7-16 mile; Cape Henlopen Lighthouse, SE 1-16E.; Delaware Breakwater Range, Rear Lighthouse, W ¾S. Bearings are magnetic.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1895," Page 72, after No. 383, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Fourth Lighthouse District, 1894," Page 22.

By Cable.

GIBRALTAR, July 14.—SS Werra, (Ger.,) Capt. Pohle, Naples for New-York, passed here yesterday.

HAVRE, July 14.—SS Toarmina, (Ger.,) Capt. Kudenhold, (from Hamburg,) sld. hence for New-York to-day.

SS La Bourgogne, (Fr.,) Capt. Le Baeuf, arrived from New-York to-day.

PRAWLE POINT, July 14.—SS Neckar, (Ger.,) Capt. Mentz, from New-York for Bremen, passed here to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, July 14.—SS Campania, ((Br.,) Capt. Haines, (from Liverpool,) sld. hence for New-York at 8:05 A. M.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 14.—SS Ems, (Ger.,) Capt. Reimkasten, (from Bremen,) sld. hence for New-York to-day.

SS Saale, (Ger.,) Capt. Kessler, from New-York for Bremen, arrived here at 12:50 P. M.

SS Columbia, (Ger.,) Capt. Vogelgesang, from New-York for Hamburg, arrived here at 7:55 A. M.

Men's Preferences.

From The Washington National Tribune.

Miss Frances Willard asks: "Why are not men more beautiful?" Well, most of us couldn't if we would, and wouldn't if we could. The really beautiful man rarely makes even a one-base hit in the game of life. We'd generally prefer not to be so pretty and know more.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending July 20 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

MONDAY.—At 2 PM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Wilcannia, (letters must be directed "per Wilcannia.")

TUESDAY.—At 2 AM for Europe, per steamship Lahn, via Southampton and Bremen.

WEDNESDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Louis, via Southampton; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Noordland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Noordland";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Britannic, via Queenstown; (letters must be directed "per Britannic.")

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Normannia, via Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg.

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Normandie, via Havre; at 6 AM for Germany, per steamship Fulda, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, must be directed "per Fulda";) at 7 AM for Genoa, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II.";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Thingvalla, (letters must be directed "per Thingvalla";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam";) at 12 M (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

MONDAY.—At 8 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamship Stillwater, from New-Orleans; at 9 PM for Jamaica, per steamship Barnstable, from Boston.

TUESDAY.—At 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Cape Haiti, St. Domingo, and Turk's Island, per steamship Saginaw; at 3 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamship Hispania, from New-Orleans; at 3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamship Suldal, from Mobile; at 3 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Imperial Prince.

WEDNESDAY.—At 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, Tobago, and Paramaribo, per steamship Irrawaddy; at 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique and Barbados, per steamship Madiana, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Madiana";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., per steamship Antilla, (letters must be directed "per Antilla";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Saratoga, via Havana; at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamship Ethelred, from Boston.

THURSDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Andes; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Niagara.

FRIDAY.—At 3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamship Colombia, from Mobile.

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for Victoria and Santos, per steamship Bellarden, (from Baltimore, letters for other parts of Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco and Rio Janeiro must be

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Combined Bear Attacks Result in Slightly Lower Prices.

RAILWAY STOCKS SHOW RESISTANCE

Sharp Declines in Sugar and Chicago Gas—An Unimportant Gold Shipment—Trade Conditions Still Improving.

MONDAY—A. M.

There was a concerted action among the bear leaders last week to bring about a lower level of prices, their principal efforts being directed against the industrials. They scored considerable success in Sugar and Chicago Gas, but other stocks showed marked resistance. The fact that the insiders in Sugar are out of the market, some of them being away in Europe, together with the fact that the stock has been recently advanced to a point much above its average, materially helped the manipulators in their campaign. The situation in Chicago Gas was also ripe for a successful bear attack, and when it was made the price receded easily. The declines in these two stocks gave the tone to the other industrials, and as a rule they declined also, but to a much less extent.

At one time the attack extended to the Granger group, but the success met there was measured by frictions. The Government crop report for July proved to be most encouraging. While it showed a falling off in the condition of Winter wheat, it reported Spring wheat to be in nearly perfect condition. Corn, the most important crop which the country produces, promises a larger yield than has been garnered in the history of the country. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Granger stocks resisted the combined attack of the bear leaders. The coal stocks were not active, Reading excepted, and were firm. Reading was largely traded in and advanced to 20, subsequently falling back about 3 points. The stock is a speculative favorite, having three markets—New-York, London, and Philadelphia—and it frequently moves without apparent cause. The coal situation has not changed, but the impression prevails that the difficulties of the trade are in a fair way to be settled. The low-priced specialties were somewhat irregular, but held fairly well.

The incidents of the week included the sale of New-York and New-England under foreclosure. The property was bought in by the Reorganization Committee, and the work of reorganization will now proceed without further delay. It is admitted that the control of the property has passed into Mr. Morgan's hands. The Street is perplexed over the position of the minority stock, the fear being that in the event of the control being surrendered to either the Vanderbilt or the New-Haven properties, the minority may receive no better treatment than in the case of the New-York and Northern's. There was a small shipment of gold made by a bullion house, but the operation was made outside of exchange market conditions, and consequently attracted only passing comment. The bond syndicate continues to furnish bills below the gold shipping point.

The iron industry continues to flourish. Production is steadily expanding, and accumulated stocks are decreasing at the same time. Railway earnings are encouraging. Nearly all the roads are showing large increases over last year, but the comparison is with the period of the Debs strike. Compared with 1893 steady improvement is shown, and the outlook is regarded as most hopeful.

The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	Closing. High-Low-July 13,	est. est.	1894.
Adams Express	147½	147½	..
Alton & Terre Haute	64	62	33
American Cotton Oil	27¼	26	27½
American Cotton Oil pf	74½	73¾	70
*American Sugar Refining	114	106⅝	99⅜
*Am. Sugar Refining pf	109½	109⅝	94⅜
American Tobacco	114½	111	88¾
American Tobacco pf	115	115	107
Atch., T. & S.F., 1st inc. pd.	10⅜	9¾	..
Baltimore & Ohio	63¼	62½	70½
Canada Southern	53¾	53¾	48¼
Canadian Pacific	66	65¾	64⅝
Central Pacific	19	18⅝	..
Chesapeake & Ohio	22⅜	21⅝	16⅞
Chicago Gas	60	52⅝	77
Chicago & Alton	160	160	..
Chi. & East. Ill.	54¾	54¾	..
Chi. & East. Ill. pf	90¾	89½	..
Chicago & N. W.	99¾	98⅝	105⅜
Chi. & N. W. pf	145	145	140
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	80⅞	80¼	75
C., C. C. & St. L.	46⅝	45⅜	36¼
C., M. & St. Paul	69⅜	68⅝	59½
C., M. & St. Paul pf	127¾	127¾	118⅜
Chi., R. I. & P.	73	71¼	67¾
Col. Coal & Iron Dev.	9⅜	8½	..
Col. Fuel & Iron	39⅝	38½	..
Col. & Hocking Coal	7	5½	6⅞
Col., H. V. & T.	27	25	15½
Con. Gas Co.	143½	142⅝	..
Delaware & Hudson	131⅞	130⅝	125
Del., Lack. & West.	163½	161¾	163
Denver & Rio Grande	15½	15	..
Denver & Rio Grande pf	47¾	47⅜	26½
Dis. & C. F., all in. paid	23½	23½	..
*Duluth, S. S. & Atl.	8	7⅞	4½
Edison Ill. of New-York	100¼	100	99
Evansville & Terre Haute	44	44	53
General Electric	37⅞	35⅝	37½
Illinois Central	99	98	89½
Illinois Steel Co.	74	72	..
Int. & Great N.	15¾	15⅜	..
Iowa Central	10⅞	10⅜	9
Iowa Central pf	35	35	..
Keokuk & Des Moines pf	17½	17½	..
Laclede Gas	26¼	24⅝	16½
Lake Erie & Western	20¾	21	15½
Lake Erie & Western pf	81	80¾	..
Lake Shore	147½	147	130
Long Island	89½	86½	87½
*Long Island Traction	11	9½	11⅜
Louisville & Nashville	60⅜	58⅝	46
Louisville, N. A. & Chi.	9¾	9¾	7
Louis., New Alb. & C. pf	27¾	26	23½
Manhattan Beach	5	5	..
Manhattan Con.	113⅞	110⅝	114½
*Metropolitan Traction	102¾	102	112
Mexican National ctfs	24½	24¼	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis	21½	20¾	..
Minneapolis & St. L. 1st pf.	82¼	82¼	..
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf	48½	47½	..
Minnesota Iron	62½	62½	..
Missouri Pacific	34⅜	32	26⅞
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	18⅞	18⅜	13⅝
M., K. & T. pf	39	37½	20½
Mobile & Ohio	24	24	..
*National Lead Co.	35	33¾	38½
*National Lead Co. pf	99¾	99¾	83
National Linseed Oil	20	20	17
New-Jersey Central	104¾	104¾	106½
New-York Central	101⅝	100¾	97⅝
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd.	56	47	..
N. Y., C. & St. L.	16¾	16	13½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	72	72	..
N. Y., L. E. & W.	23¾	23⅝	17⅜
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf	71¼	70½	44¾
N. Y., S. & W.	11¼	10½	14¾
N. Y., S. & W. pf	30½	27½	30
Norfolk & Western	3½	3½	4
North American	6	5⅞	2¾
Northern Pacific	5	4⅝	3¾
Northern Pacific pf	18½	17½	14½
Ontario & Western	18	17¾	14⅝
Oregon Improvement	12½	12	..
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	6⅜	6⅜	..
Pacific Mail	30⅜	28⅝	14½
Peoria, D. & E.	5⅞	5⅜	3
Philadelphia & Reading	20	17½	17¼
P., C. C. & St. L.	107⅝	106	100½
P., C. C. & St. L. pf	51¼	51¼	42¾
Pullman Pal. Car Co.	174	173	160
St. Louis Southwestern	8⅝	7⅞	..
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	18	17½	7
St. Paul & Duluth pf.	90½	90½	..
St. Paul & Omaha	40⅞	39⅝	36½
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	116⅞	116⅞	114½
Southern Pacific	24¾	24	17¾
Southern Railway	14⅝	14¼	..
Southern Railway pf.	44¼	42⅝	..
Tennessee Coal & Iron	39½	39⅛	18½
Texas Pacific	13½	12⅝	8⅞
Twin City, R. T.	29	28	..
Twin City, R. T. pf.	101	101	..
*Tol., St. Louis & K. C.	7	7	..
*Tol., St. Louis & K. C. pf.	15½	15¼	..
Union Pacific	13⅝	13⅜	11
U. S. Cordage	1½	1⅝	22½
U. S. Cordage pf.	23½	23	37
U. S. Cordage gtd.	5⅝	4⅞	..
United States Express	42	42	..
United States Rubber	33¾	33	34
United States Rubber pf.	93¼	93	89¾
*United States Leather	20½	15⅝	8¾
*United States Leather pf.	94½	84½	55⅜
Wabash	8¾	8½	6⅛
Wabash pf	20¾	19	14½
Western Union Telegraph	92	90⅝	84⅝
*Western Union Beef	11⅞	10¾	..
Wheeling & Lake Erie	17⅞	16⅞	10⅜
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	54½	53½	42¾
Wisconsin Central	5⅞	5½	..

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued on Saturday, showed an increase in reserve of $1,231,000. The banks now hold $33,405,300 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $2,512,700, a decrease in specie of $231,600, an increase in legal tenders of $987,400, a decrease in deposits of $1,903,200, and an increase in circulation of $44,300.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

	July 13,'95.	July 6,'95.	July 14,'94.
Loans	$511,692,000	$513,604,700	$482,730,200
Specie	64,264,900	64,496,500	130,487,500
Legal tenders	111,132,900	110,145,500	90,835,000
Net deposits	567,970,000	569,873,200	489,524,500
Circulation	13,178,300	13,134,000	10,178,100

The following shows the relation between the reserves and the liabilities:

	July 13,'95.	July 6,'95	July 14,'94
Specie	$64,264,900	$64,496,500	$130,487,500
Legal tenders	111,132,900	110,145,500	90,835,000
Total reserve	$175,397,800	$174,642,000	$221,322,500
Reserve req'rd agt't deposits	141,992,500	142,468,300	147,381,125
Excess reserve above legal requirements	$33,405,300	$32,173,700	$73,941,375

The following table gives the surplus reserve at this date for a series of years:

1895	$33,405,300	1890	$6,283,075
1894	73,941,375	1889	6,630,100
1893	4,260,100	1888	27,734,400
1892	25,297,150	1887	7,926,100
1891	11,542,025	1886	13,610,925

*Deficit.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was slightly firmer, although there was an abundance of funds. Call loans were made at 1@1½ per cent., the average being about 1⅜ per cent.

Time money was very quiet. Some of the large banks are out of the market as lenders on time and as buyers of commercial paper. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 2¾@3 per cent. for five to seven months on good marketable collateral.

Commercial paper was in restricted demand. Rates were 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 3@3½ per cent. for four months' commission-house and prime four months', 3½@3¾ per cent. for prime six months', and 4@4½ per cent. for good four to six months' single names.

The Bank of England lost £463,632 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 59.47, became 59.09. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France lost 8,275,000f. in gold and gained 575,000f. in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was strong at the highest point of the season. The posted rates for sterling were $4.88½@$4.90 for 60-day bills and $4.90½@$4.91 for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.89@$4.89¼ for 60-day bills, and $4.90@$4.90¼ for demand, $4.90½ for cable transfers, and $4.88@$4.88¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.15⅝ for long, and 5.13¾ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 96, and guilders at 40½ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—15c premium. Boston—par. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 25c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 25c premium 50 to 85,000; 1-10 per cent. premium for larger sums.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67@67½c on Saturday.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53½c.

In London bar silver sold at 30 7-16d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $21,508,433, and the exports for the same period $23,483,461. The net exports, therefore, have been $1,975,028. The net exports to date in 1894 were $59,705,512; in 1893, $60,069,073, and in 1892, $39,198,543.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Alton & Terre Haute	3
Canadian Pacific	4⅝
Chicago & East Illinois pf	1½
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	1¾
Iowa Central pf	1½
Lake Erie & Western	1¼
Pullman Car	3

DECLINED.

American Sugar Refining	5⅞
American Tobacco	2½
Chicago Gas	3¼
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	1⅝
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev	1⅜
Consolidated Gas	1¼
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	2⅛
Illinois Steel Company	2¾
Manhattan	1¼
Metropolitan Traction	1
Minnesota Iron	1½
New-York & New-England	2⅜
New-York, Susquehanna & Western pf	1¾
Pacific Mail	1⅜
Tennessee Coal & Iron	2½
United States Cordage gtd	1½
United States Leather	2⅞
United States Leather pf	7⅝
United States Rubber	2½

CHANGES IN BONDS.

ADVANCED.

American Dock Imp. 5s	1⅜
Canada Southern 1st	1½
Chicago & Erie inc.	1½
Houston & Texas con. 6s	1
Iron Mountain gen. 5s	1
Long Island 5s	1½
Northern Pacific 2d, c.	1
Northwestern con.	1
Oregon Improvement con.	2
Reading 1st pf. inc.	1
Reading gen. 4s, t. r.	1
St. Louis Southwestern 1st	1⅜
St. Louis Southwestern 2d	2⅜
St. Paul Terminal 5s	1
Savannah & Western 1st, t. r.	1
Texas & New-Orleans con.	1½
Western New-York & Penn. gen.	1⅜
Western Union col. tr. 5s	1½

DECLINED.

B., C. R. & N. 1st	1⅝
Consolidated Gas, Chicago 1st	1
Missouri Pacific 4s	1
Oregon Short Line 6s, t. r.	1¼
Oregon Short Line & U. N. con., t. r.	2½
Tennessee Coal & Iron, 1st, Birm.	2
Union Pacific col. tr. 4½s	2

THE BULLION MOVEMENT.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date in 1894. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	Silver.
July 11, 1895	£37,370,206	....
July 12, 1894	38,506,347	....

BANK OF FRANCE.

July 11, 1895	81,465,005	£50,233,165
July 12, 1894	73,050,537	50,766,970

BANK OF GERMANY.

July 11 1895	35,883,400	14,656,000
July 12 1894	33,742,500	11,247,500

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

July 11, 1895	19,912,000	13,417,000
July 12, 1894	10,535,000	10,536,000

SPAIN.

July 11, 1895	8,004,000	12,340,000
July 2, 1894	7,918,000	9,208,000

NETHERLANDS.

July 11 1895	4,282,000	7,026,000
July 12, 1894	4,522,000	6,971,000

BELGIUM.

July 11, 1895	2,793,333	1,586,667
July 12, 1894	2,893,333	1,446,667
Total last week	189,809,944	99,069,432
Corresponding week in 1894	171,176,717	96,036,137
Week ending July 4	190,462,766	98,923,968
Corresponding week last year	170,917,004	96,267,516

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New-York for the week ending Friday last, and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended last Friday	$12,913,111
Corresponding week 1894	8,795,552
Since Jan. 1, 1895	280,659,306
Corresponding period 1894	231,558,576

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ended last Tuesday	$4,890,927
Corresponding week 1894	6,388,536
Since Jan. 1, 1895	178,085,121
Corresponding period 1894	193,780,961

Imports of Specie.

Week ended last Friday	$92,227
Corresponding week 1894	122,440
Since Jan. 1, 1895	22,472,798
Corresponding period 1894	11,014,328

Exports of Specie.

Week ended last Friday	$1,027,400
Corresponding week 1894	1,119,169
Since Jan. 1, 1895	49,049,036
Corresponding period 1894	89,178,312

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

The market last week was practically a repetition of the preceding one, being dull and lifeless. The demand, however, for high-grade securities was large, but transactions were few on account of the scarcity of offerings. Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton bonds and those of the subsidiary companies were strong on light offerings. Northern Pacific securities were all in slightly better demand, with practically no change in quotations. It is now asserted that the plan as agreed upon in London will be presented to the security holders. Atchison securities were in active demand and higher upon the near completion of the reorganization of that company. The bonds of the Southwestern railroads were all strong on account of the better showing of earnings now being made by roads in that section of the country. Missouri, Kansas and Texas seconds were strong, though it was known that the coupon due Aug. 1 would not be paid. The Directors thought it wiser to expend the money upon the road. The bonds will hereafter be a fixed charge.

Traction issues were relatively more active "over the counter" than on the Stock Exchange, many bonds scoring the highest prices yet recorded. Buffalo Consolidated 5s sold as high as 106¼, and interest, Rochester 5s at 104 and interest, Columbus 5s at 102 and interest, and Bridgeport Traction Company 1st 5s at 102 and interest. It was announced that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, any 3½ loan offered in London by Messrs. Speyer & Co. was oversubscribed. These bonds and the Illinois Central 3½s are the lowest rate American railroad issues ever placed, with the exception of two issues of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and the Michigan Central Railroad 3 per cent. bonds sold some time ago by Messrs. Redmond, Kerr & Co.

Government bonds were steady, with little doing. Municipals were in good demand, with a restricted supply of any low enough in price to be within the reach of investors.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Clearings for week ending July 13	$582,905,957
Balances for week ending July 13	41,788,543
*Clearings for week ending July 6	661,457,351
*Balances for week ending July 6	43,432,906
Clearings for week ending June 29	586,405,061
Balances for week ending June 29	39,849,061
Clearings for week ending June 22	614,812,945
Balances for week ending June 22	36,120,914
Clearings for week ending June 15	599,678,414
Balances for week ending June 15	40,808,443
Clearings for week ending June 8	577,190,069
Balances for week ending June 8	37,790,061

*Five days.

THE PROVIDENCE MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, July 13.—The local stock market for the past week shows a growing inquiry for investments, and the more desirable stocks are scarce. In the bank stock list prices were well sustained, with little disposition to sell. Blackstone Canal National sold at 26½, Mechanics' National at 52¾, and a small lot of National Eagle changed hands at 56½. The manufacturing stocks are receiving some attention, although with the exception of Rhode Island Perkins Horseshoe preferred, at 105, no sales have been reported. Narragansett Electric Lighting and Providence Gas are still much sought for; some sales of the former were made at 85, and Providence Gas sold at 85½.

The local money market rules much the same as last week; commercial paper, 4@5 per cent, and call loans between banks at 2½ per cent.

Messrs. Miller & Vaughan, 23 and 25 Exchange Place, Providence, report closing quotations as follows:

BANKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
American	44	47
Atlantic	30	34
Blackstone Canal	25½	26½
City	61	..
Commercial	47¼	49
Eagle	56½	58½
Fifth	47½	50½
First	111	113
Fourth	117½	..
Globe	53½	..
High Street	61	..
Jackson	..	24½
Lime Rock	7	..
Manufacturers'	134	..
Merchants'	62½	63½
Mechanics'	52¼	..
National Exchange	100	..
National of North America	43	..
National Commerce	46½	48
Old	111	..
Providence	710	..
Phenix	70	..
Rhode Island	24½	25½
Roger Williams	68½	..
Second	..	128
Third	80	81½
Traders'	40	..
Westminster	50	..
Weybosset	46	..

PAWTUCKET.

Pacific	67	..
Slater	155	..

TRUST COMPANIES.

Industrial	100	103½
Mercantile	30	40
Union Trust Company	50	..

RAILROADS.

Boston & Providence	262	..
N. Y., N. H. & H.	210	..
N. Y. N. H. & H. deb. bonds	144	..
Providence & Springfield	90	100
Pawtuxet Valley	150	..
Providence & Worcester	240½	..
Providence, Warren & Boston	125	..

MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.

American Screw	222½	230
American Supply	..	72½
Armington & Sims	..	50
Gorham Manufacturing pf	114½	129
Nicholson File	57½	..
National & Providence Worst. pf.	98½	104
National & Prov. Worsted 6s	100	105
Pawtucket Hair Cloth	38	..
R. I. Perkins H-S	97	100
R. I. Perkins H-S. pf	*105	109

INSURANCE.

Equitable	47	50
Merchants'	49	..
Providence Washington	45½	49¼

GAS AND ELECTRIC.

Narragansett Electric	85	85¼
Providence Gas	84¾	..
Pawtucket Gas	80	..
Providence Telephone	88	..
Rhode Island Electric Protect.	..	120
Woonsocket Electric	..	115

MISCELLANEOUS.

Continental Steamboat	..	70
Providence & Stonington S. S.	149	..

*Ex dividend.

THE PITTSBURG MARKET.

PITTSBURG, July 13.—Local securities were adversely affected this week by the reduction of the semi-annual dividend of the Citizens' Traction Company to 2 per cent., and the passing of the dividend on the Federal Street and Pleasant Valley stock. The former has always been regarded as the gilt-edge investment stock, and since its organization as a traction company, about seven years ago, has paid 6 per cent. per annum, and sold on a basis netting the investor a little less than 5 per cent. Instead of a reduction there has been a very general expectation that the rate of dividend would be increased, but in a circular to stockholders, Vice President Stewart says the cut was made because the earnings did not justify the old rate. It is stated, however, that earnings are again improving, and that the next dividend will probably be at the rate of 6 per cent. The reason given for the passing of the Pleasant Valley dividend is that earnings during the early part of the half year fell off, and that since then expenses have been increased on account of laying tracks and paving streets. The other traction stocks with the exception of Pittsburg and Birmingham, in which trading is speculative, have ruled very dull and weak. Natural Gas securities continue dull and unchanged. It is semi-officially stated that the Philadelphia Company has prepared plans for a fuel gas manufacturing plant, with a capacity of 10,000,000 cubic feet of gas per day, the product of which may be mixed with natural gas, and that this plant will be erected in time to be utilized next Winter, if there should be a shortage in the output of the wells. There has been no movement in the Westinghouse stocks during the week. The bond market is quiet. Money is firm at 6 per cent.

Messrs. Dick Brothers & Rea, 10 Wall Street, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Chartiers Valley Gas	7	..
Philadelphia Co	17½	17⅝
Wheeling Gas Co	18	..
Central Traction	25½	26
Citizens' Traction (ex div.)	..	56
Pleasant Valley	..	..
Pitts. & Birmingham Traction	17½	18
Duquesne Traction Co	35	35½
Pitts., Allegheny & Manchester	..	41
Westinghouse Elec. 2d pf	34½	..
U. S. & Signal common	13⅜	..
U. S. & Signal pf	..	27

THE ALBANY MARKET.

ALBANY, July 13.—Local securities held strong during the week. Troy City Railway advanced from 82½ to 85 on the bid price. First National Bank stock is down 2 per cent. on the bid price; National Exchange Bank stock is down 2½ on the bid price. The $28,000 of the Albany Railway 7 per cent. bonds which fell due July 1 have been retired, and the 5 per cent. consolidated bonds which were issued in their place have all been oversubscribed for at 107 and interest. There are no bonds now for sale, all having been taken up by investors. The Albany railways contemplate extensive improvements, costing about $75,000. The line across the Greenbush Bridge will be in operation next week, and as soon as the franchises are granted the extensions on the east side of the bridge will be built. The annual meeting of the Municipal Gas Company will be held next Tuesday, July 16. Troy City Railway is 85 bid, the highest price reached since the depression of 1893. The opening of the iron works at South Troy will greatly increase the earnings of this company. In about ten days the Troy City Railway will commence stringing wires over the White Line route, called the Green Island Division, for running the cars by electricity. The poles are already up, and it is expected the line will be running in a short time. The Troy Gas Company will build a new dock 125 feet long, with a return of 10 feet, and 12 feet high, at the foot of Division Street. It will be just south of the new city dock, recently completed.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
*Albany City 6s, 1915-1919	130	..
*Albany City 4s, 1920-1930	108	..
Albany City National Bank	..	100
Albany Cold Stor. & Ware. Co.	100	..
Albany County Bank	128	131
Albany Insurance Company	110	115
Albany Railroad stock	121	125
*Albany Railroad inc. 5s	10½	..
*Albany Railroad deb. 6s	120	121
Albany Safe Dep. & Storage Co.	105	..
Celluloid Company	63	67
Commercial Insurance Company	100	..
Commercial Union Telegraph Co.	103	106
Consolidated Car-Heating Co.	35	37½
First National Bank	163	165
Hudson River Telephone Co.	39½	43
Manhattan Oil Co. of Lima, Ohio	35	40
Mechanics & Farmers' Bank	102	..
Merchants' National Bank	185	185½
Municipal Gas Co. of Albany	150	..
*Municipal Gas Co. of Albany 6s, 1906	..	112½
National Commercial Bank	330	..
National Exchange Bank	115	117½
New-York Air Brake Company	6	..
N. & E. G. H. R. gtd. 5s, 1911	..	106
New-York State Bank	200	..
Park Bank	125	..
Saranac & Lake Placid Railroad	..	60
South End Bank	52	60
*Thompson Pulp & Paper Co. Mills 6s, 1895	100	..
Ulster & Delaware 5s	100	100¼
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga	..	25
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga 6s, 1922	100	..
Union Railway Co. of N. Y.	104	..
*Union Ry. Co. of N.Y. 5s of 1922	104½	105½
*Watervliet T. & R. R. gtd. 6s	113¾	..
*Watervliet T. & R. R. 2d mtge.	113	..
*Westchester Electric R. R. gtd 5s, 1943	101	102
‡Westcott Express Company	15	20
‡Westcott Express Company pf.	100	110

TROY SECURITIES.

Central National Bank	115	120
Citizens' Steamboat Co.	175	200
Manufacturers' National Bank	210	220
Manufact. Nat. Bank of Cohoes	140	170
Mutual National Bank	175	185
National State Bank	195	200
National Bank of Troy	..	100
National Bank of Cohoes	..	130
National Bank of West Troy	..	125
Troy City National Bank	152½	160
*Troy City Railroad 5s, 1942	106	..
Troy Gas Company	125	128
*Troy Gas Co. deb. 6s	118	..
*Troy Gas Co. 6s	108	..
Troy Railroad Company	85	86
Troy Telephone & Cable Co.	90	..
People's Bank of Lansingburg	130	..
Union National Bank	115½	..
United National Bank	205	..
United Shirt & Col. Co. 6s, 1895	100	..
Walter A. Wood Co.	..	52

*And accrued interest. †Ex dividend. ‡Nominal.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, July 14.—The rate of discount during the past week for three months' bills was one-half of 1 per cent., and for thirty-day bills one-quarter of 1 per cent. Some gold was exported to Paris. Silver was dull. There were no sales.

The stock market was quiet. Gilt-edged securities steadily advanced. Consols were up ⅜. American railroad securities were inanimate. The consensus of opinion is that if the export of bullion should be resumed, owing to the movements of capital in connection with the Russo-Chinese loan operation in Paris, the amount will not be large. Nevertheless, it is thought that bullion shipments may depress values.

These advances were made: Illinois Central and Atchison, Topeka and Fanta Fé As, each 6; Northern Pacific, 5; Louisville and Nashville and Norfolk and Western, each 4; Union Pacific, 3; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and Denver and Rio Grande, each 2, and Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, New-York, Lake Erie and Western, and Denver and Rio Grande preferred, each 1. Central Pacific declined 1.

TRYING TO HELP ELECT IRISH M. P.'S

National Federation of America Asks Friends of Ireland for Aid.

The New-York Council of the Irish National Federation of America met yesterday in Room 26, Cooper Union. Jeremiah B. Murphy presided.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The returns at the present general elections of a large and compact Irish party is of paramount importance for the advancement of the social, commercial, and financial interests of Ireland, and the attainment of home rule or legislative autonomy, and,

Whereas, This result can only be attained by unswerving support of the American principle of obedience to majority rule and by that generous financial aid, imperatively necessary on account of the large statutory fees requisite in Great Britain and Ireland, be it

Resolved, That we, the New-York City Council of the Irish National Federation of America, brand as idiotic folly or covert treason any suggestion, no matter whence it emanates, of deserting our brave soldiers who are now in the front of the battle, and facing Ireland's foes; that we repudiate any yielding to faction whereby it will work in the future the same ends of division that it has in the past. Be it further

Resolved, That we urge all those citizens of New-York, whether of Irish birth or not, who love justice, liberty, and humanity, to contribute to the Irish party that moral and financial support in this crisis which will enable it to contest every seat in Ireland where it is possible to elect a Nationalist.

Joseph P. Ryan said that in answer to circulars sent to various cities he had received promises of $5,000 from Boston, $1,000 from Baltimore, $200 from Little Manchester, N. H., and $2,000 from Philadelphia.

Addresses in favor of the resolutions were made by Major Byrne, Patrick Gleason, James Ryan, and others.

Joseph P. Ryan charged that in the last general elections, in 1892, the Carleton Club, a Tory club, gave Rochefort Maguire $15,000 for the support of the Redmondite party. He claimed that John E. Redmond pocketed the money.

Spoiled a Game of Fan Tan.

Lee Wan and thirteen other Chinamen were arrested on Saturday night in the basement of 19 Mott Street by Detective Downing of the Elizabeth Street Station. He charged the thirteen with playing fan tan, and Wan with being the proprietor of the place. Wan was held for trial by Magistrate Brann, in the Tombs Police Court yesterday. The others were discharged.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Leaves of Absence.—Lieut. Sawyer Blanchard, First Artillery, four months' extension; Lieut. Edwin B. Winans, Jr., Fifth Cavalry, two months; Capt. Adrian S. Polhemus, Assistant Surgeon, two months; Major William A. Jones, Engineers, three months' extension; Lieut. Henry G. Lyon, Seventeenth Infantry, fifteen days' extension; Capt. Julian M. Cabell, Assistant Surgeon, four months.

—Capt. James C. Ayres, Ordnance Department, will visit during July, August, and September the works of the Pond Machine Tool Company, Plainfield, N. J., to inspect ten-inch disappearing gun carriages. He will also proceed to the works of the Farrell Foundry Company, Anconia, Conn., for the same purpose.

—Lieut. Col. William J. Lyster, Twenty-first Infantry, is detailed to attend the encampments of the National Guard of Pennsylvania at Sanatoga and Mount Gretna, Penn., July 20.

—The transfers in the Eighteenth Infantry are: Lieut. Charles E. Hays, from Company E to Company F; Lieut. Albert S. Brookes, from Company F to Company E.

Capt. William H. Evans, Nineteenth Infantry, has been detailed to attend the encampment

PURE WATER FOR CITIES

Foreign Experience Should Teach New-York a Lesson.

THE GREAT VALUE OF FILTRATION

A Large Supply Which Might Be Put in Much Better Condition and Not Cost a Very Large Sum.

It is undeniable that an unlimited supply of water for a great city like New-York is not only desirable from every standpoint, but is absolutely necessary. Health, cleanliness, safety, and industries demand it. That we shall not want for this great requisite is in every way probable from present prospects. The Titicus, Cornell, and other dams insure an increased storage when completed. In seven years more the new Jerome Park reservoir will be ready to distribute 2,000,000 gallons daily, twice the amount now supplied by the Crystal Park reservoir. New-Yorkers are lavish in almost everything they do. The amount of water per capita allowed the city daily exceeds by two or three times that of London, Paris, Hamburg, or Berlin, yet the city cannot boast of two or three times as great cleanliness. It is an open question whether there is not an undue prodigality in the use of water, and whether, with the same quantity allowed, the city should not afford more public baths, fountains, and drinking pools.

American cities are far behind many European cities in these benefits, and yet afford so much greater supply. While every provision is being made for a generous supply, and millions upon millions of dollars are to be spent in storage and distribution, there is comparatively little being said or done about securing absolute purity to the residents of this city. So much serious trouble is occurring all the time at various places throughout the United States from polluted water that it seems inexplicable that those in authority should be slow to take action toward securing a perfectly pure water to the people.

Massachusetts has been conducting for years a series of experiments and tests at Lawrence, where there had been an alarming typhoid epidemic among the inhabitants and those of Lowell. The history of that particular visitation, or rather condition, for it had been a matter long standing, is too well known to all interested in sanitary matters to need repetition. It was found by Hiram F. Mills, the expert, that typhoid germs lived for days and weeks in river water, and survived a voyage of many miles down the Stony Brook into the Merrimac River. The Lawrence-Lowell state of affairs is a fair sample of what may be found at any time in some place in the United States.

Referring to quantity of water supplied various cities, Engineer Allan Hazen, expert in charge of the Lawrence experiment station, says in his recent publication on "Filtration and Filterbeds," that "in the United States an abundant supply of some kind of liquid has too often been the objective point, and the efforts have been almost successful, the results being entirely unrivaled in the volumes of their supply. Cold calculation demonstrates beyond cavil that it is a greater tax on the pocket—man to go on in the old way and kill off 50,000 people every year by typhoid fever alone—than to build filter beds. We have been so accustomed to look upon a water supply as a free gift that expense beyond its first cost, incident to building reservoirs, digging wells, laying pipe lines, and the various water connections with inhabited districts, gives the idea of spending more than for its purification can suppress. fluous matter the invention of money-getting engineers, corporations, and political parties. The terrible penalty which Hamburg paid of over 8,000 deaths in a month during the cholera epidemic of 1892 for giving her river water polluted by sewage should have been a lesson to the whole world. Germany has spent millions upon millions in purifying turbid and polluted river water, while France and Austria have striven for mountain spring waters, and have built hundreds of miles of costly aqueducts to secure them. England has secured a whole series of magnificent supplies by impounding the waters of several streams in reservoirs holding enough water to last through dry periods, while on Continental Europe such supplies are hardly known.

Germany prohibits the use of unfiltered surface water. There are very few countries but use some means of filtration, though the supply is from bodies of water in uninhabited districts. Ground water, such as that from wells and springs, is largely used in Europe. Paris is supplied from springs for domestic use, and from the river for other purposes. Munich, Hamburg, and a large number of French and English cities are also supplied by springs. London gets her water from grossly polluted streams, yet by scientific filtration has as pure water to drink as any other city in the world. First attempts at filtration were made in England about fifty years ago, and ever since Europe has been experimenting in filtration of public water supplies. Obvious benefits are demonstrated in the decrease of death rates wherever filtered water has been permanently established.

Statistics relative to deaths due to water diseases are appalling. At Plymouth, Penn., population 8,000, in 1885, one case of typhoid reaching the water supply caused 1,104 cases and 114 deaths. The histories of the Lausanne, Switzerland; Montclair, Chicago, Buffalo, and recently Stamford epidemics are familiar to every one, and carry out the statements made above, and are but examples of human negligence to human rights. In 1866, 3,400 people died of cholera in London because one of the water companies failed to filter the supply from the river. One such an experience should prove the efficacy of filtration.

Filtration as carried on under the latest improved methods is not a costly matter. It is vastly cheaper than sickness and death in a community. It is commonly thought that if filtration clarifies water, that is sufficient. This is a great mistake, and can readily be understood to be so when it is known that a million or more bacteria may be present in a glass of clear water and yet not affect its clearness. The filtration of water means straining it through a substance which removes all or most impurities, and it is not properly done unless the straining is so fine as to remove the individuals called bacteria, which measure one-thousandth of an inch, more or less.

It is the only absolutely safe method, as far as is known at the present time, for domestic purposes when the supply comes from the surface, as from rivers. The latter water supply is more likely to be wholesome than the others, for the reason that large reservoirs afford time for water to settle, and any pathogenic bacteria which may be present have an opportunity to sink to the bottom or be destroyed by the beneficent bacteria. There is, also, more or less beneficent action upon the water by the sunlight, but even this protection is not considered entirely sufficient in the light of recent experiments. Filter beds are unanimously agreed upon by almost all expert engineers as the only true way of filtering water for public supplies.

A filter bed consists of a horizontal layer of rather fine sand supported by gravel and underdrained, the whole being inclosed in a suitable basin or tank. The water in passing through the sand leaves behind upon the sand grains the extremely small particles which are too fine to settle out in the settling basin (through which the water first passes direct from the river for the purpose of allowing the mud to settle) and is quite clear as it goes from the gravel to the drains and pumps which forward it to the reservoir supply. The coarser matters in the water are retained on the surface of the sand, where they quickly form a layer of sediment, which itself becomes a filter much finer than the sand alone, and which is capable of holding bacteria under suitable conditions even the bacteria of the passing water.

When the layer of sediment becomes so deep as to prevent the proper straining of the water, the rate of pressure and other features being regulated by expert superintendence, the layer is scraped or cleaned off. This is done at regular intervals. This sediment layer is a valuable element in aiding perfect filtration. It becomes a sort of jelly-like mud, formed of the bacteria and other particles, which affords not only an almost solid mass, which holds back the infinitesimals, but is a kind of battlefield where the opposing armies of bacteria slaughter the harmful kind, thus cleaning out those we would be rid of. So valuable is this sediment layer that after a filter bed has been scraped clean, a new thin layer is allowed to form before the water passes into the basin. Filtration, in any way, cannot be done rapidly. The process must be so slow as to be scarcely more than an oozing out between the very small interstices.

Considerate.

From Harper's Bazar.

"I often endeavor to encourage young writers," said the editor, "by accepting stuff that is utterly unavailable."

"But isn't that rather expensive?"

"Oh, no. We pay on publication."

A SOUND-MONEY MEETING IN ATLANTA

Enthusiasm Aroused by the Mention of President Cleveland's Name.

From The Atlanta (Ga.) Journal, July 5.

The audience which the Hon. Josiah Patterson, the leonine champion of sound money, addressed at the Grand last night was almost as 16 to 1 in comparison with that which greeted the Hon. W. J. Bryan, the free-silver orator, the night before.

Notwithstanding there was a half hour's amusement in the way of bell ringing by four English artists and a charming solo by Mme. Bailey, the people appeared rather impatient for the orator to begin.

The bell ringers were encored; so was Mme. Bailey. Mr. Lucius Perry Hills, the humorist, who read a poetic eulogy to Mme. Bailey, was also heartily cheered. They were good things. But in most striking contrast was that outburst of applause not caused by bell ringing, by singing, or by reading; not caused by an appeal to anything except memory; caused only by the mention of a man's name—Grover Cleveland.

The Hon. Josiah Patterson must have thought when he pronounced that great Democrat's name that the cheering would never cease. He paused and tried once or twice to begin; but the yells would break out in spots all over the house; the audience would take it up again, and a score of men jump to their feet and wave their hats and handkerchiefs; then Mr. Patterson would make another effort to speak, and then he would be drowned by the vociferous cheers. The audience was hoarse when he finally proceeded.

It was the most spontaneous thing ever witnessed in a public gathering in this city. It was remarkable. In fact, the audience had been given no chance at demonstration, and it was thought improbable on account of the presence of so many women. It was because Mr. Patterson had merely been engaged in stating a few preliminary propositions of money matters, which appealed only to the reason. The outburst came, therefore, suddenly and like an avalanche, and surprised even the orator, who nevertheless knew that the great Democratic President had a warm place in the hearts of most Atlantians.

FOREIGN NAVIES

—While British writers on naval matters are calling attention to the inadequacy of the British Navy and pointing to the rapid development of the navy of France, French navy officers are finding subjects for criticism in their own establishment. Admiral Fournier, before a Parliamentary naval commission, said that French naval divisions in foreign waters were mere deceptions. All the cruisers, he added, such as the Dubourdieu, Naiode, Roland, Hussard, and Papu, were made of wood—slow travelers, unprotected, and insufficiently armed, and in time of war no reliance could be placed on them. France, according to the Admiral, possessed neither fortified coaling stations, nor repairing docks, in the whole Indian seas. Vessels engaged in the Madagascar expedition were actually dependent, in this respect, on the Mauritius. Touching the value of French active squadrons in European waters, Admiral Fournier complained of the absence of a definite line of policy on the part of those in authority. Nobody ever knew against whom war was to be declared, or rather, the authorities only occupied themselves with the Triple Alliance, confusing to seriously face the hypothesis of a conflict with England, the most dangerous of all maritime powers. In fact, the conception of the French active fleet was purely sentimental. The squadron of ironclads which absorbed the greater part of the Naval Budget were nothing but slow coast-defense ships, not one being able, moreover, to go from Toulon to Alexandria and back without recoaling. This type of vessel should at once be abandoned and more ships built on the plan of the Dupuy de Loure, the sole specimen of its sort at present in the French Navy. The lessons of the Chino-Japanese war indorsed his views, the combat at the Yalu having proved—Firstly, the paramount advantage of speed; secondly, the superiority of rapid-firing medium artillery over guns of large calibre; and, thirdly, the uselessness of sheathing. In short, far-reaching reforms and fresh remodeling of naval policy was absolutely necessary.

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—The United Service Gazette, (British,) notes that the six-inch breechloading guns of the Blake and the Sans Pareil, are to be converted into quick-fires, a change which will, of course, necessitate structural alterations in the vessels. The total expense will be about £15,000, but this plan is much more economical than supplying wholly new guns, conversion costing about two-thirds of the price of a new armament. The existing armament of six-inch breechloaders in each of the cruisers—the Aurora at Devonport, the Immortalité at Chatham, and the Narcissus at Portsmouth—is also to be replaced by six-inch guns of the quick-firing type.

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—A British service journal says that the Admiralty has completed arrangements for strengthening the Mediterranean fleet by the addition of a powerful flotilla of first-class torpedo boats. Nos. 88, 89, 91, 92, and 93, will be commissioned at Chatham, and No. 97 at Devonport. All the boats will proceed direct to Gibraltar, Nos. 88, 89, and 91 being convoyed by the cruiser Theseus, and Nos. 92, 93, and 97 by the cruiser Grafton. On arrival at Gibraltar No. 91 will be attached as tender to the Cormorant and the remaining boats will be placed in reserve.

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—The question as to whether water-tube boilers shoul be generally introduced into naval vessels was discussed July 3 before the Royal United Service Institution. J. T. Milton read an interesting paper on the subject. Summed up, his conclusions are: There are many types of water-tube boilers in use, possessing different features, but in the main the following are the advantages claimed for them: First, they may be worked at very much higher pressure than cylindrical boilers; there is no limit of pressure which may be employed is more likely to be reached by the engine than by the boiler. Second, they are much lighter than the cylindrical boiler of the same power, both being worked under the same conditions of natural draught. Third, some types of them at least are capable of much more severe forcing, either continuously or on emergencies, than cylindrical boilers. Under these conditions, therefore, in proportion to their power, they are very much lighter and occupy less space than ordinary boilers. Fourth, they are much more easily repaired or replaced than ordinary boilers. Fifth, in the event of accident, either through neglect or fracture of steam pipe, boiler tube, &c., from any cause, there will be no risk either to life or risk of disablement of the vessel, owing to the comparatively small internal capacity of the boiler. On the other hand—sixth—they will be much more troublesome to keep clean; and, in view of the absolute inaccessibility of the interior of some types, after some use, there will always be some doubt as to the condition of the boilers, which can only be resolved by cutting up some of the tubes as samples of the others. Seventh, there is at present a scarcity of experience of their economy of fuel or otherwise. This is, of course, gradually being overcome, and it must be remembered that even if one type should prove to be uneconomical, all others need not necessarily be so also. Eighth, being comparatively new, there is not the same experience as to their requirements and with their management. This, however, if they come into use, will gradually be remedied, and, with more experience, better results will be obtained.

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—Before the Austrian Naval Commission, which met recently, Admiral Sterneck, the Minister of Marine, stated that Austria did not seek to compete with foreign powers as regards the size of its ships of war, but that it aimed more particularly at high rates of speed and effective protection against projectiles. The Admiral added that he considered that Austrian cruisers now fulfilled these requirements.

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—The Turkish Government has ordered 103 rapid-firing guns from the house of Hotchkiss of Paris. These guns are to be supplied to sundry Turkish cruisers.

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—The British naval manoeuvres of this year will, it is stated, constitute a departure. There will be no imposing display and no big battles, but a number of tactical evolutionary exercises. This was advised by some of the most authoritative advisers of the Admiralty, and the object of the departure is to settle some interesting strategical problems in regard to scouting, which the employment of a large number of cruisers will provide an opportunity for doing.

A Brave Woman.

At all times men knew the Duchess de Gramont as a plain, homely, frank, and ruthlessly outspoken woman, and called her the "pockmarked Duchess." Condemned to death by the Revolutionary Committee, she said to it: "You are quite right to kill me, for I hate you all." And a little later, when she was late at her own execution, and the headsman impatiently bade her hurry, she answered: "On y va, canaille!"—The Fortnightly Review.

JEFFERSON'S LETTER OF CREDIT

THE ORIGINAL RECENTLY DISCOVERED IN MONTANA.

The Explorer Lewis Authorized to Draw on the United States for Any Required Amount.

From The Seattle (Washington) Post-Intelligencer.

Perhaps the most remarkable and extensive letter of credit ever written has just been resurrected, after having been shut from public view for more that ninety years. It is the famous writing of Thomas Jefferson to Capt. Meriwether Lewis, in 1803, giving authority to draw for any amount upon the departments at Washington City, and pledging the faith of the Government of the United States that the drafts would promptly be paid. By a notable coincidence the letter was written on the Fourth of July, by the same hand that drafted the Declaration of Independence, and while the latter proclaimed freedom to the American Colonies, the former has become a link in the chain of events connecting popular government with the States of the West, for it helped to supply means whereby Lewis and Clarke, the renowned explorers, ascended the Missouri River, penetrated the fastnesses of the Rocky Mountains, and, after innumerable hardships, made their way among unknown Indian tribes down the mighty Columbia to its mouth. But for that exploration, lasting for more than two years, the Louisiana purchase might not have been made and the doors of the empire beyond the Rockies would have remained closed for another quarter century.

Until recently the existence of the letter was unknown, and the only copy was that among the records at Washington City. But the original, in President Jefferson's handwriting, a short time ago turned up at Helena, Mon., sere with age, misshapen with numerous foldings, and "dog-eared" from the treatment of not quite a century. In the First National Bank of Helena one day T. H. Kleinschmidt, the cashier was greeted by a commercial traveler, who showed the letter, which he said he had found among some old papers. How it got there he did not know. Kleinschmidt realized the value of the relic and tried to buy it, but, to his disappointment, the owner steadfastly refused to part with it at any price.

However, an unexpected opportunity was offered to preserve the writing. The commercial traveler, on going to lunch a few moments after entering the bank, left the letter of credit for safe keeping with the cashier. No sooner had the owner turned the corner than Kleinschmidt was hurrying in the other direction in search of a photographer. He succeeded in getting a first-class negative before the commercial traveler returned to the bank and carried away the original.

Kleinschmidt now preserves the negative and guards it with jealous care. So far as known but two photographs have been taken from it. One of these fell into the hands of Bank Examiner Eugene Wilson, and from him passed to Bank Examiner Charles Clary of this city, and from it has been taken the copy printed in the Post-Intelligencer. The letter is as follows:

Washington, US. of America, July 4, 1803.

Dear Sir: In the journey which you are about to undertake for the discovery of the course and source of the Missouri, and of the most convenient water communication from thence to the Pacific Ocean, your party being small, it is to be expected that you will encounter considerable dangers from the Indian inhabitants. Should you escape those dangers and reach the Pacific Ocean, you may find it imprudent to hazard a return the same way, and be forced to seek a passage round by sea in such vessels as you may find on the Western coast. But you will be without money, without clothes, & other necessaries; as a sufficient supply cannot be carried with you from hence. Your resource in that case can only be in the credit of the US. for which purpose I hereby authorise you to draw on the Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, of War & of the Navy of the US., according as you may find your draughts will be most negociable, for the purpose of obtaining money or necessaries for yourself & your men; and I solemnly pledge the faith of the United States that these draughts shall be paid punctually at the date they are made payable. I also ask of the consuls, agents, merchants, & citizens of any nation with which we have intercourse or amity to furnish you with those supplies which your necessities may call for, assuring them of honorable and prompt retribution, and our own consuls in foreign parts where you may happen to be, are hereby instructed & required to be aiding & assisting to you in whatsoever may be necessary for procuring your return back to the United States. And to give more entire satisfaction & confidence to those who may be disposed to aid you, I, Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States of America, have written this letter & signed it with my name.

TH: JEFFERSON.

To Capt. Meriwether Lewis.

The letter contains twenty-five lines of the clear-cut handwriting of Jefferson, with faultless alignment, and the masterly diction of the third President. The spelling, as appears above, at times is quaint, and one or two phrases appear to modern minds to be odd. There is but a single interlineation, the words "for you," in the last line.

The reappearance of this old-time letter of credit has excited much comment in this city. The explorations of Lewis and Clarke, the first white men ever to cross the American Continent, resulted finally in the acquisition by the United States of the immense empire out of which since have been carved Washington and Oregon and other States and Territories of the West. The letter itself is evidence of the comprehensive mind and statesmanship of Jefferson, who saw the possibilities of the undeveloped West more clearly than Webster did forty years later.

CHILE'S HALL OF CONGRESS BURNED

It Was a Beautiful Building Covering a Square Block.

From The Rio de Janeiro News.

On Friday night, May 17, the City of Santiago, capital of Chile, lost one of its finest public buildings by fire. That night the Chilean Congress Hall, one of the finest edifices in South America, and the pride of Chile, was reduced to ashes. At 1:30 A. M. flames were seen issuing from the roof, and in a very short time afterward the entire building was lapped in flames. At first it was believed that the fire was due to the work of some malicious person, but since then an impression has gained ground that it was due to carelessness, and in a way to accident. Some workmen who had been engaged in effecting repairs in the interior of the building left fire behind them, and the conflagration was caused by this means.

The building was practically destroyed in its totality, although some of the walls remain standing. All the fittings, decorations, furniture, libraries, and scientific instruments and collections were entirely lost. Some of the most cherished historical relics of Chile were lost forever in the all-consuming flames. The saloon where Bernard O'Higgins signed his resignation, the table on which he wrote it, the chairs which served as seats for the patricians who received it, all were reduced to ashes. In the vestibule were magnificent marble statues of David and Socrates, which were reduced to powder beneath the mighty orush of the falling roof. The charts and other scientific works connected with a map of the country, which had cost $400,000 to prepare, were all lost. The Congressional Library, which filled four vast apartments, and which was splendidly supplied with valuable law books and scientific works, was completely destroyed. So also were the national archives containing many priceless State papers and historical documents. The latest accounts give it to understand that, in all, the losses exceed $5,500,000.

The Chilean Congress Hall occupied an entire block and was a stately, imposing pile. It was commenced in 1857 and finished in 1876. Under its shadows stretched the gardens upon which once arose the Campañia Church, which on the 8th of September, 1863, was the scene of one of the most horrible catastrophes recorded in American history. On that day the Campañia Church was burned, and over 2,000 persons lost their lives in the flames. The greater part of these were women, many of them being maids and matrons of the highest society in Chile.

The fire of the other night was, fortunately, attended by no loss of life. Not a single person received bodily injury. The Chilean Government has already set about repairing the disaster, and Congress will meet wherever it can in temporary quarters until the new Congress Hall has been finished.

A Soldier's Gold Medal Found.

From The Washington Post.

A gold medal has been found on the farm of Dr. Gustavus Brown, Dickerson Station, Md., which would seem to have been lost while McClellan's army was encamped at that place in 1862. Some laborers engaged in digging post holes unearthed it about eighteen inches below the surface. It is about the size of a ten-dollar gold piece. On one side is a vignette of Gen. McClellan, encircled by the letters of his name. On the reverse side, standing out plainly and distinctly, appears the name of "Franklin G. Pulisipher, Company I, Twelfth Vermont Volunteers." The medal is in the possession of Mr. Jamison, the Superintendent of the farm. Dickerson Station is on the Metropolitan Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, thirty miles from Washington.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Henry Irving's Tour.—The next tour of Sir Henry Irving in this country will occupy a season of six months. He will come in September, and open in Montreal. Then he will go to Boston and some smaller towns, and come to New-York in November, for a season of eight weeks at Abbey's Theatre, which he first opened to the public two years ago. He will have but one new play in his repertory, "King Arthur," but will appear in all his old plays, which playgoers like best. "For a time," says Henry E. Abbey, "the theory existed that it was really Miss Terry who was the popular one of the two, and that she was the one who drew the business, but Irving was a good foil for her. To the contrary, we received rather curious information once upon a time when Irving went to lecture on the stage before the Faculty and students of Harvard. It was, of course, announced that he would be away, and that Miss Terry would appear alone in his absence. She put up one of her most popular plays, and drew $800. The receipts had been $2,400. After that there was not much talk about Miss Terry doing the business."

—Wilton Lackaye's Starring Tour.—It is now definitely announced that Wilton Lackaye will not begin his starring tour until the season of 1896-7, when he will begin under the management of Bailey Avery. He has secured a play called "Israel," a dramatization of Hall Caine's "The Scapegoat," and a drama by Charles Klein, and he is also having Stanley Weyman's novel, "The Man in Black," dramatized. He intends to have a repertory of at least five plays, all of them character dramas. He will probably play the leading part in "The Great Diamond Robbery" next season, which Managers Palmer and Knowles will present at the American Theatre Sept. 2.

—Willie Edouin's "Quong Hi."—Willie Edouin has produced at a matinée, in Terry's Theatre, London, a farcical comedy called "Quong Hi," in which he repeated his clever impersonation of a Chinaman, which was so successful a few years ago in "Bluebeard." In the play a Chinese servant, brought by a rich English girl from Hongkong, rescues his mistress from all sorts of dilemmas. It is the work of Fenton Mackay, and in it Mr. Edouin's daughter May has a part. He will probably present the play for a Summer season at one of the London theatres.

—Charles Dickson's Tour.—Charles Dickson, who will begin his annual starring tour Aug. 19 at Hoyt's Theatre, in this city, in "Other People's Money," has engaged Georgia Welles to play the part of Marjory, the ingénue character of the comedy. Aubrey Boucicault will play the light comedy part, Marjory's lover, and Mr. Dickson will appear as Hutchinson Hopper of the Chicago Board of Trade, devoting himself to a serious character part for the first time in his career as a star.

—The "Trilby" Season.—Mr. Palmer's notions of the running capacity of "Trilby" are shown by his announcement of the one hundred and fiftieth performance for Aug. 21, when souvenirs will again be presented to the audience. But one attraction has been booked for the coming season at the Garden Theatre, Joseph Jefferson, and Manager Palmer will try to cancel that in order to allow "Trilby" to run next season, as he believes it will do profitably.

—Frank Daniels's New Opera.—One of the comedy characters in Frank Daniels's new comic opera, "The Wizard of the Nile," is Cheops, the Royal Wizard Prophet, or Farmer Dunn of Egypt. Nothing ever turns out as this guardian of the elements predicts, but he remains cheerful through all his difficulties. The part will be played by Louis Cassavant, a young basso, who was understudy for Eugene Cowles in the Bostonians last season.

—"The Egotist."—Beerbohm Tree has accepted a play called "The Egotist" for his next season at the Haymarket Theatre, London. It is written by Alicia Ramsay and Rudolph de Cordova. Miss Ramsay has also disposed of a one-act play to Forbes-Robertson, which she calls by the somewhat curious title, "The Vigil of Sieur Ereildoune."

—"Charley's Aunt" in Portuguese.—"Charley's Aunt" has reached Portugal, and is attracting large audiences to an Oporto theatre under the name of "A Madrinha de Charlee." With the exception of a play of Shakespeare's this is the first time in years that an English play has been performed on the Portuguese stage.

—Ellen Vockey at Newport.—Miss Ellen Vockey, the German actress, who has been playing successfully recently in English comedy and drama, is now at Newport, where she has Summer engagements at the Casino and the Ocean House. She expects to appear in New-York next season.

REALTY SALE TO-DAY.

The only sale of real estate at auction set down for to-day is the following:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles H. Truax, referee, southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixtieth Street and Railroad Avenue West, 96.5 by 120 by — by 135. Due on judgment, $8,200; on prior mortgage, $6,000.

Hibernating Butterflies.

In a garden, near, a friend to-day cut down a big branch of a fir tree, and out of it to their mutual surprise came a large Red Admiral butterfly. He flapped very slowly over the snow, and no doubt wondered tremendously what had happened to the world. In Wintertime one constantly sees letters in the papers from some one who has turned out a butterfly from an old barn or thatch, with the ingenious inquiry whether "this is not a remarkably early specimen?" It would be such a good thing if these seekers for truth could be taught that a great many butterflies hibernate—peacocks, Red Admirals, brimstones, and a very great many tortoise-shells.—Longman's Magazine.

Legal Sales.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

In the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Texas, at Dallas.

No. 193.—CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York, complainant, vs. JOHN H. GASTON, receiver of the Texas Trunk Railroad Company, defendant.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the decree entered in the above-entitled cause, bearing date the 26th day of February, 1895, as rendered under date of the first day of July, 1895, I, the undersigned, Master Commissioner, thereby designated, shall, on the sixth day of August, A. D. 1895, the same being the first Tuesday in said month, or on the date to which I may adjourn such sale, at 12 o'clock noon, at the point in the County of Dallas, Tex., where the track which connects the Houston and Texas Central Railroad and the Texas Trunk Railroad connects and forms with the main track of the Texas Trunk Railroad, near the eastern limits of the City of Dallas, said point being about seventeen hundred and twenty-seven feet south of the point of junction of the Rapid Transit Railroad with said main line of the Texas Trunk Railroad, make sale, without valuation, appraisement, redemption, or extension, at public auction, as an entirety, and not in separate parcels, to the highest and best bidder therefor, of the property covered by the mortgage referred to in said decree, and by said decree directed to be sold, viz.: The railroad of the Texas Trunk Railroad Company, situate in the Counties of Dallas and Kaufman, in the State of Texas, extending from the City of Dallas in said County of Dallas to Cedar Station in said County of Kaufman, consisting of a main track of the gauge of five feet, and also of all rights of way, tracks, side tracks, ties, rails, culverts, bridges, stations, water stations, water tanks, depots, car houses, engine houses, machine shops, structures, rolling stock, locomotives, cars, tenders, machinery, implements, iron, materials, lands, tenements, and other property, chattels, choses in action and things pertaining to said railroad, owned by said railroad company, or used or acquired by said railroad company in and for the construction, repairs, renewal, improvement, completion, operation, or management of said railroad, and together with all the charterd and corporate rights, privileges, and franchises possessed or acquired by the railroad company, including the franchise to be a corporation.

Reference is hereby made to the said decree for further particulars and for a more specific description of the property ordered to be sold.

Any holder of any of said bonds may bid and purchase at said sale for his own account. I shall receive no bid for less than $250,000, unless hereafter otherwise ordered by the court, nor shall I receive any bid from any person offering to bid who shall not first deposit with me, as a pledge that such bidder will make good his bid or his acceptance, the sum of $10,000 in money, or by a certified check on some responsible bank. Of the price for which said property shall be sold there shall be paid in cash at the time of the sale the cash deposit hereinbefore required, which shall be received as part of the purchase price, and also at the same time and from time to time thereafter such further portions of said purchase price shall be paid in cash as the court may direct. The court reserves the right to reject any bid and to take and resell said premises and property upon failure of any purchaser for twenty days to comply with any order of the court requiring payment. The balance of the purchase price not now or hereafter required to be paid in cash may either be paid in cash or the purchaser may satisfy and make good said balance of his bid in whole or in part by paying over and surrendering receiver's certificates issued by the order of the court in said cause, or outstanding bonds and overdue coupons, or either, secured by the mortgage dated August 30, 1888, in said decree referred to, such certificates, bonds, and coupons, respectively, being received at such price or value as shall be equivalent to the amount that the holders thereof would be entitled to receive thereon, in case the entire purchase price were paid in cash. All certificates, bonds, and coupons that may be used to make such payment shall be surrendered to the Special Master Commissioner and canceled if the whole amount due thereon is applied upon the purchase price, but if less than such whole amount is applied the portion so applied shall be indorsed or written upon said certificates, bonds, or coupons by said Special Master Commissioner, and such bonds or coupons shall then be returned to the holder. If any bid shall be accepted by the court and the person making the same shall fail to comply with all the conditions of sale and all orders of court with respect thereto, the sum deposited by the bidder shall be forfeited and shall be applied as the court may direct.

The said decree provides that the purchaser or purchasers of the property therein decreed to be sold shall be invested with and shall hold, possess, and enjoy the said mortgaged premises and property therein decreed to be sold, and all the rights, privileges, and franchises pertaining thereto, as fully and completely as the said Texas Trunk Railroad Company or the said John H. Gaston, as receiver, has at any time held or enjoyed the same; and further, that the said purchaser or purchasers shall have and be entitled to hold said railroads and property free and discharged of and from the lien of the mortgage foreclosed as in said decree mentioned and from the claims of the parties to said suit, or either of them, or any intervenors therein or any persons claiming or to claim thereunder.

A. T. WATTS,
Special Master Commissioner.

ap29-1aw15wM

Real Estate at Auction.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

HOLLYWOOD PARK,

LONG BRANCH, N. J.

At Public Auction on SATURDAY, July 20, 1895, at 2 P. M., on the grounds, 100 Residence Sites in the beautiful Hollywood Park, (the estate of the late John Hoey.)

Each parcel contains from ten to twenty city lots, facing broad avenues and surrounded by the highly improved properties of the Hollywood Hotels and Cottages, Norwood Park, and the West End.

No other seaside lands near New-York compare with these in the advantages of accessibility, situation, and surroundings.

For terms, maps, and printed detailed description of the property, apply to

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100 BEAUTIFUL LOTS AT EDGEMERE,

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Adjoining the magnificent New Edgemere Hotel. The handsomest and grandest seaside Hotel and location on the entire Atlantic coast. Lots restricted. Terms liberal. Will be sold at auction on the premises, rain or shine, at 2:30 o'clock P. M.,

By SMYTH & RYAN, Auctioneers,

SATURDAY, JULY 27.

MAPS AT AUCTIONEERS' OFFICE, 111 BROADWAY.

PARTITION SALE
FRANK YORAN, AUCTIONEER.
FAIRCHILD & YORAN,
Office No. 170 Broadway, New-York City,
Will Sell at Auction on
TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1895,
At 12 o'Clock Noon,
At the New-York Real Estate Salesroom,
No. 111 Broadway, New-York City,

FIVE LOTS, SOUTHWEST CORNER VANDERBILT (formerly Myrtle) AV., WEST, AND 175TH (formerly Fitch) ST., 24th Ward, New-York City.

These choice lots are also one block of the Tremont Station, on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, and only three blocks of the elevated railroad and trolley cars on 3d Av.

For terms and further particulars apply to James B. Lockwood, Esq., Referee, 7 Beekman St.; B. F. Gerding, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, 50 Broadway, or to the Auctioneer, No. 171 Broadway, New-York City.

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WANTED, TO PURCHASE, A GOOD STORE on Broadway, corner preferred, between Chambers and 14th Sts., for which cash will be paid, if necessary.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway, N. Y.

To Let for Business Purposes.

32D ST., EAST, NO. 10.—Four-story, basement and cellar, high stoop, stone front, twenty-two feet wide, suitable for business; possession Aug. 1.
MACLAY & DAVIES, 44 Pine St.

31ST ST., NO. 17.—Four-story, basement and cellar, high stoop, stone front, twenty-two feet wide, suitable for business; immediate possession.
MACLAY & DAVIES, 44 Pine St.

Apartments To Let—Unfurnished.

A BRIGHT SUNNY APARTMENT TO LET (equal to corner) in the select house, 6 to 12 East 58th St.; rent, $1,400; elevators, steam heat, hall-boys. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

Referees' Notices.

HOFFMAN AVENUE.—New-York Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—The HEBREW MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY in the City of New-York, plaintiff, against JAMES J. BRAY and another, defendants.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 23th day of June, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 23d day of July, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Sinnott & Ireland, auctioneers, the premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate at Fordham, (late Westchester County, State of New-York, being the southerly half of the lot distinguished on a map made by Andrew Findlay, surveyor, and dated March 14th, 1851, and filed in the office of the clerk now Register of Westchester County, by the number 109, and is bounded and contains as follows: Southeasterly by Hoffman Avenue, twenty-five feet; northeasterly by the southerly line of the fourth half of the said Lot No. 109, one hundred feet; northwesterly by Lot No. 110, twenty-five feet, and southwesterly by Lot No. 108, one hundred feet, be the said several dimensions more or less, together with all the rights of the streets, avenues and roads laid down on said map as are opposite and contiguous to and fronting on the premises hereby intended to be conveyed, and together with the right of way by, through, and upon the said several streets, roads, and avenues laid down on the said map, in common with the other part owners of said premises and subject to the right of way of said other part owners in common by, through, and upon the said several roads, streets, and avenues; it being intended to keep open the said streets and avenues as public roads for the common use of the said several owners of said premises and at their mutual expense.

Being the same premises conveyed to James J. Bray, one of the parties of the first part hereto, by Gouverneur R. Crawford and Lucretia G., his wife, by deed bearing date March 29th, 1882, and recorded April 14th, 1882, in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 1047 of Conveyances, Page 402.—Dated New-York June 26th, 1895.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.
LAURENCE G. GOODHART, Plaintiff's Attorney, 62 William Street, New-York City.
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NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New-York.—RALPH A. MOLINI, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH DEIGNAN and JAMES DEIGNAN, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 8th day of June, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on the seventh day of August, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the mortgaged premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described, as follows: All that lot of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, distant one hundred and sixty-three and forty-one hundredths (163.41) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of St. Ann's Avenue with the southerly side of said One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, and running thence southwardly and parallel with St. Ann's Avenue part of the distance through a party wall, ninety (90) feet; thence eastwardly and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, sixteen and fifty-nine one hundredths (16.59) feet; thence northwardly and parallel with St. Ann's Avenue two (2) feet; thence eastwardly and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, one and fifty-eight one hundredths (1.58) feet; thence northwardly and parallel with St. Ann's Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, eighty-eight (88) feet, to One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, and thence westwardly along said One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, eighteen and seventeen one hundredths (18.17) feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, July 3d, 1895.

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